The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1873. NO. 37.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

HUNTINGDON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,941	Ludlow	2,212
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,959	Hutchinson	2,224
Senate—Irwin	2,812	Waream	2,258
Assembly—Burchinell	2,172	McAteer	2,074
Treasurer—Montgomery	2,959	O'Neil	2,079
Commission'r—McCarthy	2,163	Covert	2,219
P. Director—Lee	2,191	Horning	2,188
Auditor—Davis	2,179	Creswell	2,195
Jury Com'r—Stewart	2,130	Brooks	2,201
Coroner—Laporte	2,199	McNite	2,182

Dunn, bolting Republican, received 884 votes for Assembly. The other candidates on the bolters' ticket got about 850 votes each.

WESTMORELAND—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,815	Ludlow	4,719
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,882	Hutchinson	4,775
Assembly—Ege	3,764	Piper	4,692
Hunter	3,733	Toner	4,702
Commissioner—Stoner	3,915	Keeley	4,639
P. Director—McKown	3,940	Reamer	4,691
Auditor—Davidson	3,880	Sloan	4,731
Jury Comm'r—Ambrose	3,911	Keener	4,679
Prothonotary—Faulk	3,845	Singer	4,638
Clerk Court—Remsberg	3,867	Frick	4,663
Treasurer—McElroy	3,864	Miller	4,637

BUTLER—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,882	Ludlow	2,134
State Treasurer—Mackey	2,941	Hutchinson	2,198
Assembly—McKee	2,490	Lusk	2,663
Campbell	2,631	Cheney	2,125
Cross	2,572	Archer	2,192
Allison	2,556	Barnett	2,088
Treasurer—Campbell	2,499	Horn	2,247
Commissioner—Christley	2,492	Whitmere	2,232
Jury Com'r—Kennedy	2,607	McCandless	2,132
Auditor—Duncan	2,595	Martin	2,136

SOMERSET—OFFICIAL.

	Reps.	Dems.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,393	Ludlow	1,719
State Treasurer—Mackey	2,315	Hutchinson	1,134
Assembly—McMillen	1,940	Mitchell	826
		Walker	717
Treasurer—Neff	2,457	Werner	1,081
Commiss'r—Countryman	2,125	Pasche	1,295
P. Director—Critchfield	2,286	Hay	1,179
Auditor—Oberst	1,187	Weller	2,365
Jury Com.—G. Schrity	1,599	J. Lichty	1,209

CLEARFIELD—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,748	Ludlow	2,253
State Treas'r—Mackey	1,697	Hutchinson	2,609
	Ind. Dem	
Assembly—Potter	2,338	Boyer	2,088
Sheriff—Savage	2,697	McPherson	2,250
Treasurer—Wise	2,311	Worrall	2,051
Commissioner—Shoff	2,301	Bloom	2,117
Jury Com.—Mitchell	1,658	Shugert	2,496
Dist. Att'y		Fleming	2,556
Auditor—		Bloom	2,744
Coroner—		Thorn	2,713

DELAWARE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,298	Ludlow	2,112
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,389	Hutchinson	1,707
Senate—Cooper	2,662	Lewis	2,165
Assembly—Bullard	2,468	Talley	2,780
Register—Bewtley	2,933	Talley	2,719
Treasurer—Baldwin	3,474	Pratt	1,941
Commissioner—Baker	3,191	Fiest	2,233
Jury Com.—Darrell	3,061	Thompson	1,965
P. Director—Ribberd	3,541	Eachus	1,908
Auditor—James	3,346	Pratt	1,961
Surveyor—Taylor	3,454	Ladomus	1,968

LEBANON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,511	Ludlow	2,215
State Treas—Mackey	3,317	Hutchinson	2,429
Assembly—Kauffman	3,522	Witmer	2,277
Sheriff—Hoffliger	3,587	Ebur	2,197
Prothonotary—Shirk	3,575	Strickler	2,234
Treasurer—Bachman	3,570	Light	2,317
Coroner—Boltz	3,465	Cooper	2,316
Commissioner—Zeller	3,366	Shaak	2,293
P. Director—Hoffman	3,492	Lentz	2,312
Auditor—Gehring	3,505	Achey	2,299

INDIANA—SPECIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,656	Ludlow	1,048
State Treasurer—Mackey	2,616	Hutchinson	1,064
Assembly—Ramey	2,590	Harter	1,081
Treasurer—Johnson	2,625	Clark	1,065
Commiss'r—Miller	2,584	Davis	1,098

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

LISBON, October 23.—The police have seized a quantity of arms destined for the Carlists and arrested the parties in charge.

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE CARLISTS.

PERPIGNAN, October 23.—The Carlists in this city announce that their forces in the province of Gerona achieved a brilliant victory on the 19th inst., near Perigoerda. Two hundred of the government troops are reported killed.

ADMIRAL LOBO'S ARRIVAL.

MADRID, October 23.—Admiral Lobo has arrived. He assigns as his reason for retreating from Cartagena to Gibraltar with the government squadron, that his only iron-clad vessel was disabled.

COMPLAINT BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, October 23.—The Spanish government has sent a note to foreign powers complaining of the intentional interference of a French gunboat, by which the naval engagement off Cartagena was brought on. Madrid journals

while the fight was going on men on the French fleet shouted "Vive la Republique Socialse." Also that a French steamer has taken provisions to the city and that the Minister of France violates the obligations of neutrality.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF PRISONERS.

BAYONNE, October 23.—It is reported that the Republicans have mutilated their prisoners, and that the Carlists have consequently resolved to give no quarter hereafter.

England.

AFFAIRS OF CLEWS & CO.

LONDON, October 24, 5 A. M.—At a meeting of the creditors of Clews, Habicht & Co., held yesterday, it was stated by the firm that there was no doubt of its ability to pay all demands in full in a short time. A resolution was passed in favor of settlements by liquidation, and a committee of three was appointed by the creditors to attend to their interest.

France.

A BONAPARTIST PROTEST.

PARIS, October 23.—The Bonapartist organ, *La Gaulois*, publishes a document signed by many Deputies who favor a plebiscetum, protesting against a restoration of monachy without consulting the country.

CABINET COUNCIL—THE SITUATION.

PARIS, October 23.—At a Cabinet Council to-day it was resolved that the state of the country does not require an early meeting of the Assembly, but that the Ministry is ready to accept the decision of the Permanent Committee on this point.

Deputies of the Left Centre have adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution in favor of a conservative republic. M. Say, on behalf of the Left Centre, refused to listen to overtures of the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier for a coalition with the Right Centre. M. Thiers, whose intentions were previously doubtful, has declared in favor of the republic. Monarchists are less hopeful.

INCREASE OF SPECIE.

PARIS, October 23.—The specie reserve in the Bank of France has increased three million francs during the past week.

Austria.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT THE EXPOSITION.

VIENNA, October 23.—The German Emperor and Prince Bismarck visited the exhibition yesterday. They expressed a particular desire to see the American machinery in motion, and were conducted through the department of the United States, where they examined with interest several of the most curious inventions. As the Emperor approached the French department many of the exhibitors left the premises.

VIENNA, October 23.—The Emperor of Germany left Vienna to-day on his return to Berlin.

Italy.

THE JESUITS—PAPAL MISSION TO FRANCE.

ROME, October 23.—It is reported that the General of the Jesuits has transferred the headquarters of the order from Rome to Malta.

Cardinal Pitra is about to leave for France, it is understood on a mission from the Vatican to French bishops.

Germany.

THE KING OF SAXONY DYING.

DRESDEN, October 23.—The King of Saxony is in a dying condition. The physicians' bulletin announces that his condition is hopeless.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 23.—The steamships Pembroke and Indian, from New York, and Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 23, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount on open market on three months bills 6 7-16 per cent. below the bank rate. Consols for money 92¾@92⅝; for account 92⅞. American Securities—5-20s of '67, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91⅝; Erie, 39⅞.

Refined petroleum 18½d.

FRANKFORT, October 22.—5-20s, 92, 98.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 57 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¼@9⅜d.; Orleans 9¼@9⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 5,400 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 31s 9d. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib middles 41s. Refined petroleum 18½d. Turpentine 34s.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum, 39¼ francs.

Aid for Memphis—Another Car Coupling Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 23, 1873.

The Mayor of this city has to-day announced a public meeting, to be held next Saturday evening, to take action in furnishing aid to the Memphis sufferers.

The hearing of McCann, the policeman, who has been arrested for striking John Dyman few days ago, who is still in a critical condition, has been continued until next Wednesday, on account of Dyman being too low to testify.

Michael Hitherman, laborer on a wood train, had his hand badly crushed while coupling a train this morning.

The National Board of Trade at Chicago

CHICAGO, October 23.—The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning. The subject of a bureau of internal improvements was referred to the Transportation Committee without debate. The report of the Committee on Transportation was taken up and considerable discussion ensued thereon. An invitation having been given to the Farmers' Convention to attend the session, the Board adjourned to visit the Chicago Board of Trade.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Speech at Washington.

Still Harps on the Constitution—Also Upon Finance, Cæsarism and the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Ex-President Johnson was serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel, the front of which was decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. An immense crowd was present, and calls were made for Mr. Johnson, when he appeared and was received with cheers.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the political changes in the politics of the country during the thirty years of his participacy, and briefly alluded to the period of his Presidential life, when he lived in the midst of calumny and detraction and mendacious and unprincipled assault. A man in the crowd exclaimed, "You still live," to which Mr. Johnson replied, "Yes, thank God I am still alive, and not only live physically but I am alive to the preservation of our institutions and the best interests of the country. (Applause). He did not come for oratorical display. What he would say now would be by way of inquiry, and he would ask, what kind of a government have we now? [Applause and cheers of "Tell us."] We used to have some idea that there was a Constitution [laughter] and a constitutional government, so I argued when I first made my appearance as a member of Congress. An inquiry formerly was as to the power it conferred upon the government. It was thought long ago there was a limitation to power both as to the several States and General Government under that instrument. Such was the view of Washington, the father of his country, who was first in peace and first in war, and who sacrificed his ease and received no pay for his services; and so thought Jefferson and those great men who framed the Constitution. When he first came to Congress there were two parties, Whigs and Democratic. He wishes to-day the country was under their control. He feared the people would never again have two such parties. The difference between them was merely this: The Democrats contended for strict construction, while the Whigs claimed a little more latitude. While these parties were thus opposed, they both agreed in the essential principles that there was a constitution; but how was it now, or within the last four or six years? When a measure was brought up in Congress and its constitutionality was questioned, the reply would be in effect, "Damn the Constitution; we've got the numbers." [Laughter.] And while he was here as a friend of the Constitution, battling and contending for its existence, the Constitution was taken from the archives, torn to pieces and trampled under foot. The query came up, what kind of a government have we? The consequences of war had fearfully effaced and wiped out the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution. Therefore required to be indoctrinated in the principles in which the Constitution was established. When the Constitution is lopped out and Congress is without restraint, where are we, having a government controlled by a body of men without limitation and no power, no constitution to restrain them, but acting according to their own will and interests. We have the most odious despotism ever permitted to be established. Rather than accept such a body of men, calling themselves Congress, or Parliament, or Courts with unlimited power, give him a wise and just prince in preference, if other departments were made subordinate and gave their assent. The whole thing had better be wiped out. [Applause.] If all power was to be centered in one man let him be a just and good man; let him be some man whom it would be a pride to call master. It had been said, "Why, Johnson, you are insane on the Constitution. The whole thing is played out; the liberties of the people are gone." If this be insanity he wished to God there was more insanity in the country. [Laughter.] He wished the whole country would become insane on constitutional liberty, and should be aroused to it. If the people could see as their fathers saw, things would be different. He then spoke of the increase of plunderers, the people being taxed to subserve the interest of particular classes. This injustice applied to both the Federal government and those of States. He wished it were possible to have an honest government. He was not at all the people of the country, so that when the curtain was drawn they could see what was going on. There would be such a reaction as was never yet felt or heard of before. But it might be safe while was in progress of elections. How carry them? While heavy taxes were being laid on the people the ballot box was corrupted and prostituted, bribed by money in the hands of those who are not the people's friends. A great deal has been said about Cæsarism. He (Ever was a partisan in politics or a fanatic in religion. The world was his home and every honest man his brother. In the language of Burke his eminent British statesman, when bad men combine for a corrupt purpose the time has come when good men should combine to resist encroachments on the constitution and country. Let, then, the good, honest and pure associate in common cause to resist all encroachments on the constitutional liberty. He knew there were societies called Granges, but beyond he did not know if they would only take under their control the State and National governments, and administer and preserve them for the interests of the people. To this he would say, amen, so be it.

Mr. Johnson then branched off on the subject of finance, advocating gold and silver as the constitutional currency, and the withdrawal of all National bank notes and issuing for them greenbacks to be received in payment of all government dues. He maintained that by this means we could return to specie payments. The idea that there was not gold and silver enough for this purpose, was absurdity. But what was now the matter? Banks have suspended. It used to be that banks suspended because they had not coin to pay, but as per-cent banks suspend because they are deficient of paper money. Banks, brokers and corporations could all suspend, and there was no way to reach them. There was one portion of the people that did not suspend, namely, tax payers, the producers of the country. Specie dollars could not suspend. There were two things certain, death and payment of taxes. [Laughter.] He was in favor of a revolution to be brought about in public sentiment, and instead of the ballot box being degraded and corrupted it should be the ballot elevated and purified. Alluding to Wall street he said ten million dollars pass during the day from one hand to another. Capital is not increased by this, nor was anything added to the prosperity of the country. Wall street was demoralized by such proceedings. When a nation, like an individual, sins, the violation of the law brings punishment, and it was now time we should return to the old landmarks. The time had come when we should be made on monopolies scrambling for money, land and treasure.

As a general thing people did not seem to be alarmed about a third Presidential term, and by apathy many a nation has lost its liberty. Power is passing to the mass to the few. Mr. Johnson then spoke in favor of the election of President for a single term of six years, of making Senators elective by the people, and dividing the judges into three classes, each class to be elected at the time of election of President. This he thought would do away with the corruption by which some Senators buy their seats. But what kind of government had we now? A Statecraacy, the power of the Army. Was it not time for the people to improve their government, which was to preserve the people in the enjoyment of their liberty and private property? The converse of this was now the practice which they witnessed every day. Where he was here in the position of President, there was a majority of twothirds in Congress, and everybody thought that was the two-thirds did was constitutional and right. Suppose when Congress meets next December some man of influence should get up and introduce a preamble and resolution as follows: "Whereas, the situation of public affairs is uncertain and critical, and whereas the liberties of the people are in great danger, and whereas something is necessary to be done to make them more stable, therefore, resolved, that A, B or C be, and he is hereby declared President for the next ten years, till the troubles and difficulties of the country shall subside." Suppose this should be passed, how easy it would be to follow the example of Napoleon, who was elected President of France for ten years, and so managed affairs as to be elected Emperor of France. He had no doubt that nineteen people would submit to when brought into conflict with armed men, it were therefore well for people to ascertain their true position. This government was nearer being absolute than any of the last seven years of war, and this would be the result unless the people are aroused to their danger. Unless they extract the bone this government will go the way that other Republics have gone. He was always willing to trust the people, believing their decision is right. He admitted that he was ambitious to maintain his country's liberties. He had never assumed authority and never submitted to inferiority. Those whom he now addressed had seen all his acts as a public man and his works as a citizen, and he was ambitious to occupy a place in the affections of his countrymen.

Mr. Johnson said in conclusion: "Take my wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and may God bless you." The crowd cheered, there was music by the band, and many old friends rushed into the parlor to congratulate the ex-President, who had spoken to them for full two hours.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Board of Officers of the Turkish army have arrived to inspect a quantity of firearms manufactured in this country for their government.

At the trial at San Francisco of Captain Clark, of the ship Sunrise, one witness swore that he was forced upon a gallows two days, with his toes touching only, and released just long enough to eat a little bread and water. It is generally believed amongst the crew that the three men who committed suicide, did so because driven to desperation by the cruelty of the captain and mate. One of the crew, Peter Johnson, was beaten and abused until he lost his reason and is now almost idiotic.

A man named Williams, in the penitentiary at Springfield, Illinois, says he can point out the murderers of Hon. Sharon Tyndale in 1871.

The Governor General yesterday opened the second session of the Second Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

The New England Reformed Men's Association is the name of a new organization in Boston.

Hon. Wm. Stodden, Superintendent of Insurance of Illinois, died at Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

The schooner Experiment, of Sheboygan, loaded with wood, and bound for Milwaukee, was run into by the schooner Ketchum, of Chicago, and sunk. No lives lost.

A woman from Georgia has been taken sick with yellow fever in Brooklyn.

Contributions are still being made in various cities for the relief of the sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport.

A hurricane swept over Cuba on the 28th ult., causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of five hundred houses.

Havana police are searching for a number of persons on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit paper money.

The new Executive Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held its first meeting yesterday at New York.

At the opening of the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday, Attorney General Williams presented resolutions of the bar in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase, and paid a high tribute to his memory.

Many collieries in the Schuylkill region have been compelled to suspend operations owing to the recent heavy rains, and it is thought the market will be seriously affected.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report on Arming the Militia.

Southern Claims Commission.

REPORT ON FORTIFICATIONS.

The Estimated Appropriations.

Fresco Memorial to Fulton.

The Late Disturbances at Panama.

Dispatch from Admiral Almy.

Report on Mail Deliveries.

Averages of the Corn Crop.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1873.

Ordnance Report on Arming of the Militia.

The report of Gen. O. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, contains the following additional particulars respecting the operations of the Ordnance Department. On the subject of arming and equipping the militia the report says: In this connection, as bearing most vitally on the effectiveness of the armed force of the nation in time of war, the wants of the whole body of the Militia is again presented for legislative action. The annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, fixed by the act of April 23, 1808, is entirely inadequate at the present time, with a population increased from eight to more than forty millions. As a consequence, some of the richest States of the Union have had to make appropriations of money to provide the arms, &c., necessary to supply such deficiency, although the intention of Congress, as expressed in the law of 1808, was that the money so appropriated should supply the whole body of the militia. If the appropriation was adequate when the Constitution was adopted and Congress is without restraint, where are we, having a government controlled by a body of men without limitation and no power, no constitution to restrain them, but acting according to their own will and interests. We have the most odious despotism ever permitted to be established. Rather than accept such a body of men, calling themselves Congress, or Parliament, or Courts with unlimited power, give him a wise and just prince in preference, if other departments were made subordinate and gave their assent. The whole thing had better be wiped out. [Applause.] If all power was to be centered in one man let him be a just and good man; let him be some man whom it would be a pride to call master. It had been said, "Why, Johnson, you are insane on the Constitution. The whole thing is played out; the liberties of the people are gone." If this be insanity he wished to God there was more insanity in the country. [Laughter.] He wished the whole country would become insane on constitutional liberty, and should be aroused to it. If the people could see as their fathers saw, things would be different. He then spoke of the increase of plunderers, the people being taxed to subserve the interest of particular classes. This injustice applied to both the Federal government and those of States. He wished it were possible to have an honest government. He was not at all the people of the country, so that when the curtain was drawn they could see what was going on. There would be such a reaction as was never yet felt or heard of before. But it might be safe while was in progress of elections. How carry them? While heavy taxes were being laid on the people the ballot box was corrupted and prostituted, bribed by money in the hands of those who are not the people's friends. A great deal has been said about Cæsarism. He (Ever was a partisan in politics or a fanatic in religion. The world was his home and every honest man his brother. In the language of Burke his eminent British statesman, when bad men combine for a corrupt purpose the time has come when good men should combine to resist encroachments on the constitution and country. Let, then, the good, honest and pure associate in common cause to resist all encroachments on the constitutional liberty. He knew there were societies called Granges, but beyond he did not know if they would only take under their control the State and National governments, and administer and preserve them for the interests of the people. To this he would say, amen, so be it.

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Southern Claims Commission.

The Southern Claims Commission has completed upwards of about 15,000 cases. The Commission has resumed business.

Government Employees.

Governor Shepherd having called for a list of employees of the government of the District, the statement shows an expenditure of nearly three hundred thousand dollars a year. The Governor proposes to consolidate offices and reduce expenses.

Chief of Engineer's Report—Estimated Appropriations—Fortifications.

The report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, contains the following estimates of appropriations for fortifications for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

Forts Ontario	$ 50,000	Clark's Point, R. I	80,000
Niagara	50,000	Dumpling Island	50,000
Taylor	50,000	Adams	110,000
Jefferson	50,000	Dumpling's Battery	
Lime Point	125,000	Hall	50,000
Jackson, La	50,000	Trumbull	40,000
St. Philip	50,000	Greene	40,000
Macomb	24,000	Scammel	100 000
Pike	24,000	Pepe	40,000
San Diego, Cal	65,000	Battery, Jerry's	
Fort Point, Cal	70,000	Pt., Fortsm'th,	
Schuylkel	50,000	N. H	50,000
Miliett's Point	75,000	Gerrick's Island	50,000
On Alcatraz Isl'd	50,000	Portland Head	100,000
Constitution	50,000	Battery at Sim's	
Winthrop	20,000	Point	75,000
Warren	100,000	Fifteen unnamed	
Battery, Long		Batteries	20,000
Island Head	85,000	Hamilton rep'rs	6,000
Fort Delaware	50,000	Wood over Mill	
Mifflin	55,000	water battery	40,000
New fort opp'te		New Barbette	
Fort Delaware	75,000	battery	70,000
Ft. Montgomery	25,000	Defenses Columbia River	5,000
Ft. Tompkins & Batteries	88,000	Fort Monroe	75,000
Battery Hudson	11,000	Fort McHenry	30,000
Fort Macon	10,500	Fort Washing'n	35,000
Fort Clinch	50,000	Fort Foote	45,000
Fort Caswell	40,000	Mortar Batteries	100,000
Fort Moultrie	60,000	Torpedoes	200,000
Fort Sumter	60,000	Submarines	100,000
Fort Johnson	11,500	Purchase of sites	100,000
Castle Pinckney	9,000		
Fort Pulaski	50,000	Total	$3,376,000
Fort Jackson, Ga	7,000		

The work on the most important fortifications is stated as follows:

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, same condition as last report, except the lighthouse and casemates have beautified the grounds. No appropriations asked for.

Fort Niagara, commanding the debonch of the Niagara river into Lake Ontario, constructing crib work to protect the westerly angle, and other minor operations for preservation of the fort.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, bastions A and B completed, and considerable repairs made with the new sand parapet and the embankment of the traverses and parados. The battery at Long Island Head and Forts Winthrop and Independence strengthened and improved.

Fort Schuyler, New York—Two large and two small brick arches have been built, and all the arches of that front have been covered with concrete and mastic and one traverse magazine, built and partially covered with sand. In the ten-gun battery emplacements for three heavy guns have been provided.

The Fort at Millett's Point—The West Battery has been completed, the middle battery is being pushed forward and the east battery has been begun. The mortar battery is also far advanced. These batteries will be completed during the present year. The defenses of New York from the East river and on Long Island Sound are all to be completed into the fast approximating completion.

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island—Fifty-four shot beds and 1,007 lineal feet of sea wall have been built. Castle William and South Battery, Governor's Island, remains same as last year.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island—Parapet raised and magazines of the exterior battery pointed and cemented.

Fort Hamilton and Additional Batteries, New York Harbor—Sea walls and magazines completed or in course, mortar battery traverses and magazines covered with soil and sodded.

Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island—Slight repairs needed.

Forts on Site of Fort Tompkins—Preparing emplacements for armaments, finishing earthwork and grading glacis; gun battery north completed, mortar battery finished and ready for armament.

Battery Hudson, Staten Island, modifications being completed. South Mortar Battery finished.

North Cliff Battery, Earthwork and sodding and gun platforms being finished. No work on South Cliff Battery.

Fort at Sandy Hook, Jetties built.

The condition of the defenses of the Delaware river and the views of the Chief of Engineers have already been printed in these dispatches.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor—Operations have been commenced, on the large exterior battery and it is expected to have a sufficient portion of it prepared during the next year to afford cover and magazine room for eight large guns.

Fort Carroll, on the outer line of defense of the harbor of Baltimore, is a casemated work, and until the best method of arranging and protecting it have been devised no expenditures upon it are proposed, other than for its preservation.

It has not yet been found practicable to make experiments upon the obstruction of the Potomac river, for which the co-operation of the Navy Department seems necessary.

Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, forms the inner line of defense of the channel of the river by water, to Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. The site having been purchased and jurisdiction ceded by the legislature of Maryland. The proposed strengthening of this important work commenced on April 1st, 1873, to include the battery north of the fort on Rozier's Bluff. The armament of the fort and battery will comprise guns of the heaviest calibre.

Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, occupies an important position on the outer line of defense of the cities of Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, and will be strengthened by the addition of batteries.

Fort Monroe, Virginia, has been subjected to numerous repairs.

The forts on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have generally been surveyed, and plans and sleight improvements. The forts in San Francisco Harbor at Fort Point, Lime Point, Alcatraz, Batteries at Point San Jose and Angel Island have been pressed towards completion.

The expenditure of $300,000 for experiments in the use of torpedoes for harbor defenses was judiciously used. Majors Thomas L. Casey and Henry L. Abbott were sent to Europe in July to examine the torpedo systems of Europe, and having returned will make a report on the subject.

Robert Dalton in the Capitol.

Signor Brumidi, the artist of the allegorical frescoes on the canopy of the rotunda of the Capitol and other patriotic and decorative paintings in oil, distemper and fresco in various parts of the same building, has commenced a fresco of Robert Fulton, representing the great Pennsylvanian in his study surrounded by the conveniences of painting and mechanical draughting. In his youth as an artist, one of the inventor's genius turned to painting, and he left his native county for Philadelphia to enjoy more enlarged facilities of study in the pursuit of his tastes. Thence he went to England, where he further prosecuted his fondness for the sciences. There, under that other renowned Pennsylvanian, Benjamin West, the successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London. It was while in England that he turned his attention to the study of mechanics, and after returned to America consummating his efforts in the application of the sciences. The whole is represented as seated, and through a drapery thrown back may be seen the Hudson and a small steamer representing the first practical test of his invention. The likeness of Fulton is taken from a portrait painted by himself, and some years ago temporarily in the Patent office and then copied by Signor Brumidi. This interesting fresco will fill the semi-circle under the arched ceiling at the eastern end of the north corridor of the basement of the Senate, or north extension of the Capitol.

Pennsylvania Republican Association.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association, the following committees were appointed:

On Sociable—Z. Harrison, E. H. Chapman, J. A Doyle, John H. Thomas, T. D. Yeager, J. H. Wells, J. E. Michener, R. M. Jones and James Cross. Political Committee—F. K. Griffith, chairman; James Toomey, C. G. Evans, F. A. Conard, A. S. Bryan, W. H. Harmer, W. H. Royer, J. P. Jeffries, H. M. De Hart, A. M. Parke, T. J. Rice, W. H. Behrens, J. B. Wilbur, Chas. Cook, W. L. Cook, H. A. Cobaugh, H. B. Danner, James Printz, J. J. Kinsey, A. M. Judson, T. H. Martin, C. P. Oliphant, J. T. Power, G. J. Bond, E. H. Minor. At large—A. D. Hazen, J. B. Smith, and J. M. Wilson. Finance Committee—H. A. Myers, W. M. Boyd, J. E. Miller. Executive Committee. T. L. Cathcart, William Platt, M. V. Casey, C. S. Reisinger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1873.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN PANAMA—DISPATCH FROM REAR ADMIRAL ALMY.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

SOUTH PACIFIC STATION, U. S. FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA, BAY OF PANAMA, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, October 6, 1873.

Hon. Geo. W. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, Sir—In my dispatch No. 1, dated September 22, 1873, I informed the Department that I had on that day relieved Rear Admiral Steedman, in command of the United States force on the South Pacific Station. I was not long permitted to be idle and without something to do. A revolution had been brewing in Panama and vicinity for some weeks. It is the same old story which has been so often told concerning Mexico and the Central and South American Republics. The opposition or "outs" want to get possession of power and the Treasury, and by force of arms are endeavoring to do it. Should they succeed the other party will in a certain course of time and under certain circumstances attempt the same thing. On the 24th September affairs seemed to be approaching a crisis. In the afternoon of that day I landed a force of one hundred and thirty men, well armed and equipped, with howitzers and rifles and under command of officers, and stationed them at the Panama

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

It is understood that Senator MORTON will press his plan for the abolition of the electoral college, at an early day of the ensuing session of Congress.

It is estimated that, by the arrival of sovereigns and the payment of the November interest, some thirty million dollars of gold will be thrown on the New York market within the next few weeks.

ONE good turn begets another. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, who bears about the same relation to the unreconstructed of that State which the home organ bears to the Bourbon element in Pennsylvania, says he would strike a bargain with the devil himself in order to defeat the Republican party. His Satanic Majesty is understood to be equally willing to consummate an alliance of this sort with TOOMBS.

THIS has been a good year for paying off political debts and settling old grudges among the Republicans in Ohio. Every fellow with a grievance has had the opportunity of getting even with his imaginary enemies, but in the meantime the State has drifted into Democratic hands, and whatever evil results may follow will be chargeable to those Republicans who could not forego the temptation to pay off old scores.

THE New York *Tribune* and the St. Louis *Republican* agree in advising the Democracy not to lose their heads on the Ohio Election; but the advice comes too late. They have already lost their heads, and have gone crazy over a trifling and unimportant victory. It is very sad for such papers as the *Tribune* and *Republican*, that the Democracy will be so foolish as to regard the Ohio election as an index of their return to power; but such is the fact, and no amount of argument will serve to dissipate the delusion.

AMONG the items of export from New York for the week ending last Tuesday, were two steam boilers and forty-six railroad cars, destined for Chili. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods were to the value of $7,430,526, making another very satisfactory weekly exhibit of the foreign trade of that port in this line, the amount being $400,000 more than the total for the week preceding, and bringing the aggregate value of exports during the last five weeks up to nearly $37,000,000.

THE New England mill owners are taking measures to secure concert of action in the matter of running cotton mills on shorter time. This step is considered necessary because of the falling off in the amount of sales and the high price of money. At all events it is decidedly better than shutting up the mills. With heavy crops, and the world wanting them at good prices; with plenty of money in the country, and not a large overstock of manufactured goods, the mill owners of that section certainly ought to emerge from their temporary cloud in a month or two at the farthest.

THE determination of the Cunard Steamship Company to withdraw their vessels from the West Indian service at an early day, and establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York, is a matter of unusual commercial interest; inasmuch as the movement will signalize an important new departure in our foreign commerce. Should the success of the enterprise prove beyond question, it will probably not be long before other great lines will follow the Cunard example. It is not doubted among the business men of New York that there will be abundant business for them all, and if any regret is felt at all, it comes of the reflection that in this wonderful growth of the foreign steamship interest the American flag as yet, has so little part.

THE English Agricultural Laborers' movement has been reinforced by a Bishop of the Established Church. Dr. HAROLD BROWN, the newly appointed prelate of Winchester, is announced in the latest English papers as having declared himself on the side of the Union. At a recent conference he told the clergy that he feared that in all Protestant countries, not the Church only, but religion itself was losing its hold upon the poor. There was no sufficient reason for this, he added, in the Church of England, at all events, and he went on to say that "the minister of GOD is the natural defender of the poor, and he had better err by defending him too much than by deserting him when he needs defence." These weighty words, coming from such a influence in behalf of the workingmen, in their pending struggle with the landowners at least so far as his diocese is concerned.

"Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion creeping nigher,
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly dying fire."

THERE are a great many people in the world who seem to have a vague sort of an idea that the people are not fit to govern themselves, and that their servants can do it much better for them. These sort of folks are now trying to break down the elective judiciary system in New York. They say the people are not fit to select their own judges, and that it is bad for the judges to be so selected, and that the proper and genteel way of doing the thing is to let the people elect a Governor, and then have the Governor select the judges. But if the people are unfit to elect their judges directly, how will it mend matters to have them selected by a Governor whom the people have selected? If the principal is unfit to perform an act, why should the agent of his own appointing be any better fitted to perform it? Moreover, if it is bad for a judge to be selected by ten thousand, because of the general obligation it lays him under to them, how much better will it be when he is selected by one alone, toward whom he must feel a particular obligation, thus making the bench subservient to the executive, whereas it ought to be independent of it? If the people are not fit to elect judges, they are not fit to elect any officers. That is the whole case in a nutshell.

CONSIDERABLE public interest is being evoked by the novel proposition of Mr. ROBERT A. CHESSBROUGH, a distinguished civil engineer of New York, to keep the Erie canal open for its whole length during the winter months by the application of artificial heat to the surface water, at a cost which the State of New York can afford to pay. He calculates that 120 tons of coal per mile of canal for winter, or 42,000 tons for the whole length of the canal, costing, at $4 a ton, $160,000 yearly, would be required. He proposes to distribute the heat in the form of hot water by providing boilers every half mile. From these he would pump the boiling water through two inch pipes, 1,000 feet long, in opposite directions along one bank of the canal. Not long ago such a proposition would have been scouted with derision, but the achievements of science within the past few years have been so many and wonderful, that there is now hardly any telling what may not be accomplished. Should the scheme prove feasible, it would, in connection with steam navigation, go a long way toward revolutionizing the transportation of heavy freights; since, even with its present limited capacity, the canal conveys from the seat of agriculture to the sea, during its seven months of navigation, more freight than all the railroads in the State of New York in a year, and at prices which put competition at defiance, notwithstanding the drawback of unloading and reshipment. What might not be expected, then, with its capacity thus doubled, and the adoption of boats propelled by steam?

WITH regard to the retro-active salary bill, it is said that those members of Congress from the Northern and Western States who are now in Washington, are nearly unanimous in declaring that it must be repealed, while those from the South are advocates of the retention of the law on the statute books, and express their determination to oppose its abrogation. It is to be feared that not a few of the Southern members are in combination to take as much money from the Treasury as they can get. The proposition to refund the cotton-tax is one of these jobs. This has had, and will again have, a powerful lobby, employing much legal talent, and all other means known to Congressional corruptionists. These claims are estimated at from fifty to sixty millions, and such a fine margin for contingent fees is regarded by its friends as the most promising feature of the situation. Yet no honest committee can afford to report favorably upon it, and no honest man in either house can afford to vote for it. The very general payment for property destroyed in the South during the rebellion is another proposition of a character with the cotton claim, in that it is expected that the entire Southern vote can be obtained for it, and that the friends of other measures will be willing to exchange their votes and following for the return the Southern men can make; a scheme which, as it now stands, ought not to have an hour in the court of either house. Southern members, not less than Northern ones, will do well to heed the voice of the people on all these matters. Retrenchment and economy are what the masses demand, and they are in no mood to be trifled with. The men in the coming Congress who shall thrust the legislative knife most unsparingly into jobs of every kind and degree, and who prune the appropriations closest, will be the men whom the people will delight to honor. And *vice versa*. Let our legislators remember it.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

At the Woman's Congress, lately assembled in New York, largely made up of ladies more or less distinguished, it is said that no one of them was regarded with more interest or listened to with more respect than the now venerable Mrs. ELIZABETH PEABODY, who established and successfully managed the first Kindergarten in the United States. She has devoted most of her life to the work of illustrating the benefits of FROEBEL's invention, and of thus naturalizing it in this country, and the results are already such as to secure for her, at least in New England, the honors of a public benefactor. In Germany where the institution originated, though strongly commended at first by all or nearly all who examined its features and became acquainted with its operation, it early incurred suspicion as involving peril to society and religion. Unless we are in error, Kindergartens established and conducted in accordance with the principles of their founder were, about thirty years ago, suppressed and forbidden both in Prussia and Saxony, as being nurseries of atheism and socialism.

However, before long discovered and generally admitted that only partisan zeal in the cause of conservatism could have dictated the prohibition, and, long ago, in the countries mentioned and in the rest of Germany, Kindergartens became common and they still flourish, with the entire approval of the most orthodox minds.

Whether or no the institution in its American form, as determined by Mrs. PEABODY, is or was ever open to the objections made to it in Prussia, we are, from ignorance of the subject, quite unable to say. Possibly, before planting it in our soil, Mrs. PEABODY cut off some of the roots supposed to be poisonous, or it may be that Americans are less sharpsighted or less sensitive where remote dangers are concerned. However all this may be, the Kindergarten on this side of the Atlantic seems to have suffered more from indifference than from fear of evil results. Except in New England and in some of the cities in other sections, it has not taken root. In general, it appears to be neither appreciated nor understood. The need of it is not felt. Even the great German communities of such cities as New York are not known to take much interest in it. And quite recently an important organ of German opinion in New York, revived and urged one of the objections to the Kindergarten which, for a while, proved fatal to it in some States of the Fatherland. In its methods and tendencies this organ perceives danger to the family life, a relaxation of the feelings and associations which isolate and bind together the children of the same household, making them all in all to one another. One can easily see how this effect might be produced, if children from infancy were withdrawn during most of their waking hours from their homes, and accustomed to find amusements and exhilirating employments wholly or chiefly away from their parents, and in the society of strange children.

Certainly to those who have only a superficial and perhaps incorrect notion of the institution the objection appears not ill taken, and it has called forth a response from an advocate of the mode of education in question. According to this writer, the watchword or great principle of the institution is, "no Kindergarten without the co-operation of the family, and no family education without the education of the Kindergarten." Its first purpose is to supplement home education with what it can not accomplish adequately, if at all. It does not seek either to set aside or to enter into competition with domestic training, but rather in union with it to develope the qualities and powers of the child. While the family and home nourish quiet domestic feeling and the reciprocal love of parents and children, the Kindergarten undertakes to nurture the sentiment of a wider communion, the social virtues and general benevolence. "Children are the best educators of children" was a saying of FROEBEL, and the truth has been verified in the Kindergarten. In it children of the same age meet with one another and spend some hours together every day, and in the intimate associations thus formed they live *into* the social virtues. Children who have neither brothers nor sisters, find them in their companions. The Kindergarten is also the place where children enter upon the study as important to them as any other, the study of human nature, and by the influence of other children, their faculties and sensibilities are stirred into activity. With reference to this end, the Kindergarten is abundantly supplied with playthings and means of employment. Thus, the little ones are relieved of the tedium of learning to play, and, being children, and are enabled to feel the joy of activity and effort. Their freedom is restrained only so far as the laws of morality and the conditions of their association render necessary.

Being provided with materials which it can handle and mould or adapt to its purpose and make of them what combinations it pleases, the child educates its senses in knowledge and trains its hands to dexterity, which are found to be valuable preparation for subsequent education. As far as it goes, the Kindergarten thus tries to educate both the body and the mind of the child.

A striking point made by the defender of the Kindergarten is that very many parents are quite unable to provide for their children at home sufficient means for their amusement and employment, in other words for their domestic educations. Again, some mothers, however willing or even anxious they may be for the improvement of their young children, are either not qualified or can not find leisure to attend to the great concern. Others still may be able to guard and instruct their children in the house but can make no provision for their outdoor life, so essential to their healthy growth. For all these deficiencies the Kindergarten furnishes a cheap and easy remedy, which abundant experience proves not, in any way or measure, to interfere with any of the good and desirable influences of home life. We confess that the writer seems to make out a pretty strong case in favor of the institution, at least strong enough to justify a good deal more interest than the subject awakens in this part of the world.

PROPOSED PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]
HARRISBURG, October 21.

With a view of relieving the stringency in monetary circles, and furnishing a properly secured circulating medium in the absence of greenbacks, it is proposed by prominent public men in various parts of the State that the Governor should immediately convene the Legislature in extra session, and submit a proposition of lending the State credit to the various banks on a deposit of National or State loans to an amount not exceeding thirty million dollars, the notes to be withdrawn from circulation in three years, and the issue to be of the smaller denominations of one, two, three and five dollars, with a view of more particularly benefiting the laboring classes, who are threatened with an entire loss of employment.

Then we hope the Governor will set his face against it, like a wall of flint. There is no such distress existing as would warrant the calling of a special session of the Legislature; and there is nothing, in the present condition of things, to justify a resort to such a remedy as is here proposed. When we got away from a State currency, constantly fluctuating in value, to a national currency which is equally good always and everywhere, we thought we were done with all such financial tinkering as this. It is no part of the business of the State to issue notes; and under the free banking law of the State the State banks can now issue bank notes, on a deposit of State or National bonds as security, as freely as they could under any new law on the subject. No legislation is needed for that purpose; and, under the Constitution of the United States, no State can emit bills of credit.

IF CHICAGO were only as illustrious for uprightness of dealing as it is for energy and enterprise, it would be, in some respects, one of the model cities of the world. But the flaw in its conscience seems to grow worse, with its increase of outward prosperity. Swamp lot swindles, doctored grain, false bin bottoms, are not elements which enter into the composition of great cities. They may possibly help to make big ones, but bulk is by no means an infallible indication of strength and endurance. The latest unhealthy business development in that city, is the refusal of its pork packers to be bound by the resolution unanimously adopted at the recent meeting of the National Pork Packer's Convention in that city, and to whose passage they were consenting parties, making 196 pounds of meat the standard weight for a barrel of pork. It seems that a previous rule of the Chicago Board of Trade sanctioned the packing of 190 pounds to the barrel, and that is the system under which both the packers of that place persist, notwithstanding their recorded concurrence in the proceedings of the convention, in acting. Much indignation is felt among the representatives of the trade, elsewhere, with regard to the matter, and they express themselves determined to let Eastern-European and Southern buyers know at once what they may expect in purchasing Chicago packing, so that their brands may be subject to all the contingencies of light weight and other drawbacks which attach to uncommercial goods. Six pounds of conscience to 190 pounds of merchandise is surely not an excessive proportion, and we think Chicago would do well to furnish the requisite element at once—if she has it to spare.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

QUESTION.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart?—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

We're it not well, in this brief little journey
To cover the lashmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain;
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow soldier down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time effaces will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled indeed down into the dust.

That delicate charity, the Boston flower mission has, during the past five months, cheerfully cheered the hearts of over fifteen thousand invalids, by gifts of flowers and fruit and an occasional ride into the country.

The castle soap mine we yesterday reported to have been discovered in Wisconsin, must not be confounded with the famous Washoe mine.

The New York *World* says: "There is to be but one channel for the reform feeling to run in, and that is the rejuvenated Democratic organization." The reform feeling will be dammed before it will run in any such channel as that.

It is not generally known that the Indians first called the sight on which New York was been built Manahactanienks. The translation of it is, "The place where they all got drunk."

"Leaf parties" for the gathering of autumn leaves are the new popularity in better circles. The "ticket-of-leave" is not considered a requisite.

Baltimore papers say that unless public confidence is soon restored, the oyster business at that place will suffer badly. When a man with an oyster in his mouth begins to find his confidence in it going, he always commences to feel retch-ed.

A Michigan woman, married, who seven years since lost her voice from the effect of a shock of lightning, was the other day taken with violent convulsions, and when she emerged from them she was much astonished to discover that she had recovered her voice. Her husband does not seem glad.

With the approach of winter, the needs of the poor should be pressed upon the attention of the public. Thought in time may not only prevent spasmodic and lavish donations, but may also double the value of what is given.

In an Ohio ballot-box, among the ballots, was found an advertisement for two liver colored setters that had strayed or stolen. The man who thus voted went for Allen strong. He wanted to get back the liver colored individual who was missing when men were wanted to oppose the late rebellion.

Cincinnati has a weakness for the mews. She is going to have a cat show. It is a good city for cats, and has plenty of city forcats to show for it.

Suicides as the result of financial troubles are multiplying, which shows how near many men are to the verge of insanity or desperation at all times, and how little pressure is required to topple them over into ruin.

There is to be a grand union of Catholics, Hebrews and Protestants in Philadelphia—in behalf of temperance.

The effects of the late panic are beginning to manifest themselves in Ohio. The Lake Shore Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the employees at their shops fourteen per cent. In the Mahoning Valley the iron and coal operators are paying their men with three and six months' paper.

Iceland is the oldest part of the Western World, and next year it proposes to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of its settlement.

A company has been organized in San Francisco, with a capital of $500,000, for the manufacture of jute bags and twine.

Among the war veterans drawing pensions from the government, it has been discovered are some twenty convicts in the New York State Prison at Auburn.

The amount appropriated for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1873, was $30,000,000; the amount used was $28,868,852, and the remainder will be covered back into the Treasury. That is cheering.

Silver is being paid out generally by the New York banks in change, and is rapidly taking the place in local transactions of fractional currency.

The Baltimore *American* thinks that one of the principal wants of the South at the present time is "humor." If our contemporary had said "common sense," it would be much nearer to the mark.

The Superintendent of Public Schools for Menatee county, Florida, says that persons competent to teach primary schools, proposing to spend the winter south, can obtain profitable employment as teachers in that vicinity; or, if preferred, could obtain their board free in many families, in compensation for instruction, and in many cases, assistance in getting there.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell does not regard specie payments as practicable at present, and believes that more currency is needed.

Economy is the order of the day at Washington. The heads of the departments are cutting down their estimates to the lowest possible point.

The Capitol Building has been connected by telegraph with all the departments of the government. This means of communication between the departments and the Capitol has long been needed, and will during one or two sessions save enough in time, messengers' wages, and carriage hire to pay for its construction.

Californians must be pretty well to do. There are $50,000,000 in the savings banks of that State, and giving its population, in round numbers, at 600,000 of all ages and sexes, this would give a net capital to each individual of something over $83.

The Tippecanoe battle ground is being fenced in.

The country around Lake Chelan, in Washington Territory, has an earthquake which has apparently come to stay. There is almost daily a repetition of slight shocks. In some places the earth has sunk, in other places lakes have formed where there was no sign formerly of water, and along the banks of the Columbia river large masses of rocks have become detached from the banks and tumbled into the river, causing it to cut new channels.

Granges have been so numerously organized in some parts of Iowa as to draw out a notice from the Master of the State Grange, prohibiting their organization nearer than within five miles of granges already established.

The dead-head system is so inveterate that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad have found it necessary to forbid their agents passing well-known merchants and professional men as the employees of stock shippers.

Two daring young men went up in a balloon from San Francisco last week, to find the "easterly current." After traveling three miles due west, they fell into the Pacific Ocean, and concluded that the easterly current was a humbug.

The Michigan grape crop has been much larger this season than any preceding one. The vineyards old enough to be in full bearing have produced an average of over two tons to the acre, which have been sold at good prices.

There has been a new monthly line of steamships established between Vera Cruz and Liverpool. The United States is directly interested in the trade of Mexico, and our capitalists should not allow the stream to be diverted in a foreign direction.

PERSONAL.

The worthy old father of Mrs. President Grant is now in much better health than he was some weeks since. His son, Hon. Louis Dent, who has been for several weeks past seriously ill, is recovering. The fine old gentleman was eighty seven years old on the 6th inst. His mind and memory are wonderfully preserved. He has had a very eventful life, and was for about fifty years an active, energetic, persevering, enterprising business man, commanding continuously through his long career the esteem of all who came to know him.

"Speaking of extravagance of dress," writes a traveler, "the most expensively dressed man I ever saw was an African Chief on the Gold Coast. His wives had anointed him thoroughly with palm oil, and then powdered him from head to foot with gold dust. He was in full life a man got up so 'utterly regardless of expense.'"

Such men have a right to be rich. Mr. Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Mass., died lately in London, leaving an estate of nearly a million dollars. He left $800,000 to his wife and daughter, which provides amply for them, $400,000 to their relatives, twenty-six in number, and $200,000 to establish a scientific school in the quaint old city of Newburyport. Moreover, his books show that in the last ten years he had quietly given away to various deserving objects about $600,000.

Michael Angelo's family having died out this year, their papers have become the property of the Italian government, and all the commentators of the great man's paintings, statues and poems are anticipating a rare treat from their publication. Professor Milanesi has been entrusted with the duty of editing them, and the fourth centenary celebration of the maestro's birthday (March 6th, 1875), has been fixed for the day of publication.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* gives currency to a rumor that Senator Oglesby is to be married in a short time to Mrs. Emma Keyes, the daughter of the Hon. T. G. Gillette, of Illinois.

A New York letter writer says Tennie Claflin "promises to die young." If she will redeem the promise at once we shall be greatly obliged to her.

Justice has queer ways. Early in last year a New Orleans man, after obtaining various amounts of money on fraudulent pretences, fled to Cincinnati, and there, to elude discovery, enlisted in the army. To his dismay he was immediately assigned to a regiment on duty in the Crescent City, and, on his return there, was detailed as orderly in the United States Observatory, where he was discovered and recognized by the police.

Matilda Fletcher will join the innumerable caravan of female newspaper correspondents at Washington this winter.

General Nathan Kimball, of Indianapolis, has been appointed Surveyor General of Utah Territory, and will enter on the discharge of his duties at an early day. General Kimball was one of the most gallant soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland.

THE coming time of cheaper prices is foreshadowed by the reduction of admission prices to the New York theaters. The Grand Opera House has gone back to the ante-war basis of fifty cents, while the Tamberlik-Di Murska Combination announced a performance at Booth's on Wednesday at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3, instead of $2 50 to $5, as heretofore. After this company leaves, the reduction will still be in force as regards the dramatic performances—that is to say, 75 cents instead of $1 to the family circle. The ice having thus been broken, it is tolerably certain that all other places of public amusement will have to follow the example. Some of the journals are beginning to demand a reduction of city car fare from five to three cents. We at Pittsburgh are not averse to the inauguration of similar movements in our midst.

THE arrest of so large a gang of counterfeiters in Tennessee and Virginia ought to be the cause of general congratulation, as everybody is interested in the purity of our circulating medium. Some of the parties arrested are doctors, lawyers, and merchants, and were considered highly respectable. Let the mask be stripped from them and a convict's dress put on them without unnecessary delay.

FROM NEW YORK.

What Women are Doing for Women.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1873.

Few are aware of the work that is being done for women by women. Homes for women in their old age, who have not friends or means to maintain them; homes for working women; homes for business women; reading rooms for working girls, and other useful institutions are established in almost every city, and conducted by women.

Women's Conventions and Congresses to devise means to render their sex more helpful to themselves and useful to society are being held in different sections of the country.

The real, practical good flowing from these will never be known. The subjects, "Woman as a worker," "Equal pay for equal work," "Woman's right to work in whatever profession or calling she fits herself for," have been so constantly kept before the public that prejudice in a great measure has yielded, the barriers are giving way, and it is, in many places, thought proper for women to work outside their own homes. They are, also, beginning to receive just remuneration for their work.

On visiting the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, a friend directed us to call at No. 80 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. We knew not the nature of the house, whether hotel, boarding house, or private residence. A glance told us it was neither the first nor second, and consequently must be the last named.

All was quiet; order and neatness seemed to rule. Here were spacious parlors, nicely furnished rooms, rich carpets, everything betokening the quiet comfort of a good, well ordered home. The lady of the house greeted us with the most cheerful smile of welcome. Being invited to dinner, imagine our surprise instead of meeting a half dozen bright, romping youngsters, with pater familias at the head, to see some fifty well-dressed, intelligent, cheerful-looking young ladies. Their quiet manners and cultivated voices told us these were refined, educated ladies.

Our look of inquiry was answered by, "This is the Business Woman' Home of Brooklyn." On further inquiry we learned that this Home was established by Mrs. Anna C. Field for educated, self-supporting women, artists, bookkeepers, teachers, writers, clerks and salesmen. All the comforts of home can be had here, free from many annoyances of the ordinary boarding house. Each lady can have a neat, comfortable room, use of parlor and library, etc. Room, light, heat and board at a cost varying from $4 to $6 per week, according to the room occupied.

Here are congregated well educated women, graduates of Vassar and other colleges, who delight to make their own living at independent, honorable labor, and rejoice that such a comfortable place has been provided in which to rest after their day's work is over.

Quite a number of teachers find a home here. From these we learned something of the workings of the school system in this city. The boys and girls are educated in separate rooms in the same building. No mixed classes. Some lady principals have been employed for a number of years, one of whom receives $2,500 salary.

This Home has been under the superintendency of Miss Beecher, a lady of rare ability. The very presence of this accomplished lady gives a home feeling of comfort and ease.

Why could not such an institution be established in Pittsburgh? Remember this is not a charitable institution. No loss of self respect by going to such a place. No overseers, no Board of Managers, no soliciting of funds to support the house. This is self-supporting. Will our women who wish to help women—and there are hosts of them who do—make an effort to establish such a house? MAUD.

JOHN E. OWENS.

The Romantic Story of His Marriage.

"Jessica," the society gossiper of the Washington, D. C., *Sunday Chronicle*, writes:

"It has been many, many years since we first saw Owens. Then he was the handsomest man on the stage, with a superb and graceful figure, fine features, and a glorious crowning of golden-brown hair, which his eccentricity caused him to cover whenever on the stage with a fiery red wig. At that day actors and actresses, however high they might stand in their own profession, rarely attained to any high social position. During an engagement at the Baltimore Museum he fell in love with and courted the beautiful Miss Warfield, the acknowledged belle and leader in the aristocratic world of that city famed for its beautiful women and delicious terrapin! Owens' benefit was announced, and the Museum was crowded to its utmost capacity, for the handsome young actor was an immense favorite with the theater-goers. A long delay followed the last notes of the "overture;" the band again began to play—a half and then an hour, when the manager appeared, and stated to the crowd that their money would be refunded at the door, Mr. Owens being unable to appear. The scene which followed cannot be described! The next morning the fashionable world was shaken as by an earthquake, for the announcement went forth that the beautiful Miss Warfield had eloped with Owens, and her cousin, Miss B——, with a fellow actor of the comedian. How the unsuspecting ones talked! But years came and went; Owens and his lovely wife remained, as they still do, a most devoted couple; fair children came to bless the union, and to day who says aught but that it has been a happy marriage! The other wedded couple led a most wretched life. The poor wife struggled against poverty and illness until death, so welcome in such cases, relieved her care. Her husband proved totally unworthy, and, we believe, died from *mania a potu*."

A Few Suggestive Figures.

The London *Times* gives some interesting figures, which show the decrease in the export of certain leading articles to this country. Its statistics give the amount of the principal classes of British and Irish production exported during the first eight months of 1873, as compared with the same period in 1872. Thus, for "cotton-piece goods," the figures stand as follows:

	Yards.
Exports to the U. S. in 1872	111,184,943
Exports to the U. S. in 1873	90,296,535
Decrease	20,887,408

The value of the hardware and cutlery exports to this country for the same time thus compares:

In 1872, eight months	£651,222
In 1873, eight months	548,925
Decrease	£102,297

In the exports of railroad iron there was a more marked decrease, viz:

Exports in eight months of 1872	340,321 tons.
Exports in eight months of 1873	141,330 tons.
Decrease	198,991 tons.

In the exports of linen piece goods the figures are as follows:

Eight months' exports, 1872	85,103,660 yards.
Eight months' exports, 1873	76,261,117 yards.
Decrease	8,844,543 yards.

The exports of wool were as follows:

Eight months of 1872	1,806,961 pounds.
Eight months of 1873	633,617 pounds.
Decrease	903,374 pounds.

A New Metropolis.

It is said that a plan will be presented at the next session of the New Jersey Legislature for the formation of a new municipality, embracing within its limits Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Elizabethport, Bayonne, Greenevillé, Hoboken, Secaucus, Orange, Rutherford Park, Passaic, Patterson and the intermediate small villages. The proposed new district comprises one hundred and twenty-two square miles—the same area as that covered by London, and already has a population of four hundred thousand. It is traversed by steam railroads in all directions, upon which four hundred and fifty passenger trains are run daily, and besides having the Hudson river on its eastern front, it has two fine rivers and a canal running through it. A number of main lines of railway from the South and West now concentrate at Jersey City, and from its warehouses steamers can be loaded for foreign ports—the city having the same port facilities as New York. All these facts, coupled with a remark made lately by Governor Parker, of New Jersey, that "in fifty or seventy-five years the greatest city of the continent would be on the west side of the Hudson," has inspired New York to renewed agitation of proposals to build bridges across the Hudson river, to improve the harbor and to provide means of rapid transit between the Battery and Harlem river.

IT IS stated that Comptroller of the Currency Knox will in his forthcoming annual report, urge a repeal of the law authorizing the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of the National bank currency from the Eastern States, and have it distributed among Western States not having their just proportion. At the same time he will recommend that the National bank notes be increased to the amount, twenty-five million ($25,000,000), and that the whole amount be distributed among the Western States, leaving the circulation in the Eastern States the same as it is now.

A Disabling Disease.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always muddy and confused, and as the cares and anxieties of life are a sufficient burden for the organ of thought to bear, without being tormented by the miseries born of indigestion, it is highly desirable for the brain's sake, as well as for the sake of every other portion of the system, that the disordered stomach should be restored with the utmost dispatch to a healthy, vigorous condition. This object can always be accomplished by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and best of vegetable specifics, which evacuates the morbid humors through the bowels, rouses and tones the torpid stomach and regulates the liver, imparts firmness to the nerves and clears the semorium of its mental cobwebs. Persons subject to attacks of indigestion, bilious headache, irregularity of the bowels, sickness at the stomach, or "the blues," should take the Bitters once or twice a day throughout the present season.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compuited from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. S. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rauh, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. B. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our midst in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S.
DRY GOODS
FOR
Fall and Winter.
Choice
Dry Goods.
Rich
Dry Goods.
Fine
Dry Goods.
Cheap
Dry Goods.
Dry Goods
For Ladies.
Dry Goods
For Men.
Dry Goods
For Misses,
Dry Goods
For Boys.
Dry Goods
For All,
At Lowest Prices,
AT
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantenes,
Irish and French Poplins,
Reps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.
ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,
RAG and PAPER
WAREHOUSE
AND
Broom Factory
No. 362 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
In addition to their Large Stock of
TISSUE, MANILLA,
AND
STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,
Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of
Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,
Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete
Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE
BRUSHES,
Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.
17th8

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, October 9, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN McDONALD, Assignee,
Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
Kid Gloves,
We are selling an invoice of Two Button Kids at $1 25. A great bargain.
Linen Handkerchiefs
By the dozen only, at $2 50 per doz., less than one-half real value.
Millinery Goods.
Complete line of them, including the latest productions in novelties.
Hats and Bonnets,
Trimmed and untrimmed. Our stock is unusually large, varied and cheap.
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons, Wings and Ostrich Tips, in almost endless variety, at Real Bargains.
Fringes and Gimps,
To match New Colors and Shades in Dress Goods.
Hair Goods,
Real and Imitation, in Switches, Curls, Puffs, Braids, &c.
Embroideries.
Stock of these, new and very choice.
Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Buttons, &c.
Corsets,
White and colored at 37½c.; also, at 75c, worth $1 25.
Yarns,
Blue Mixed and Fancy Yarns for Zephyrs; Blue Mixed Country Yarns 75c per pound.
Gents' Goods.
Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds, at very low prices.
Ruching.
Belts, Trimming Laces and Nets, in great variety.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.
CARPETS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Fall Trade.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Boyard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S R

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE...JAS N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 23, 1873.

The local money market is dull beyond description. There is little doing at bank counters, either in paying checks or receiving deposits, a general paralysis seeming to have come over the the business community. In bank parlance the chief business is to arrange maturing obligations which cannot be met, and make such loans as the exigencies of the situation will allow.

The bill workers report it a task almost useless to undertake to negotiate loans, unless backed by good saliable collaterals and paying rates which a few months ago was considered porposterous. From the banks we hear of a general scarcinss of New York funds, and few transactions likely to increase the transmission of money to that point. Philadelphia exchange has become exceedingly heavy and cumbersome to handle without loss. Usually to see funds accummulate in Cincinnati, Chicago or Cleveland was enough to put a bank cashier in a bad humor, but exchange on any of these points is now perferrable to Philadelphia funds. If our neighbor city at the other end of the State would but let up her dead lock on currency the finiancial situation at this point would be greatly improved.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	113¾
1962	113¼
1864	107¾
1865, new	113
1865, new	111¼
1867	113
1868	113
10-40s	106¾
New 58	108½
Gold	108¾
Currency 6s	109¾
Tennessees, old	69
Tennessee, new	69
South Carolinas, July	10
North Carolina, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Missouris	85¾

—A correspondent, noticing the statement we copied from the Chicago *Tribune* that its home was the only large city in the United States where the banks are paying currency, cites Louisville as another exception, where four banks, including the Bank of Kentucky and the Kentucky National, did not stop such payments for an instant, and where none of the institutions refuse to cash any check or to remit any balance asked for at their counters.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

We will the *Journal* please note that our banks after a full consideration of the situation refused to suspend and continued to pay currency during the whole of the panic and are still doing so. If there is any credit to be taken on account of keeping our bank doors open and paying all demands as they were made, without question and without delay, then we think that *Pittsburgh* is entitled to the palm.

—The Clearing House Association of Indianapolis rescinded their former action authorizing banks to exercise their own option as to the amount of currency to be paid at any one time. This leaves matters exactly as they were before the panic.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George L Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood stret:

October 23, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	59	58¾	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	33	33	33¼	33¼	31¾	31¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	98½	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	58½	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	69¼	....
New York Central	99	99	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Erie	....	....	....	....	46¾	46¾
Michigan Central	93¾	....	....	....	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	....	....	....	94	....
Chicago and N. W.	35	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W., pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	92¾	92	....	92¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	31	31	....	31¼	....	31¼
St. Paul, pref	....	....	....	54¾	54	54
Wabash	43¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	42	42
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	80	80¾	....
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	26	24¾	25¾	....	25¾
Union Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾
Ontario and Alton	....	....	....	....	90	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	1¾	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	90¾	....	....	....	90¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	....	27¾	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo, pref	....	27¾	....	....	....	....

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46¾	Phil'a and Erie	16
Reading	51	Pittsburgh 5's	72
United Companies	113¾	A. V. R. R. 7'308	....
Oil Creek	15½	Central Trans	40
Lehigh Valley	54¾	Empire Trans	....

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

The receipts of baled hay the past week have been fair. The quality of the offerings generally good. Trade the past week has been a shade better, owing no doubt to the small arrivals from the country of loose hay. As the season advances and roads become bad, the demand for baled increases, and of course an advance in prices follows. Holders report more firmness, and an advance of at least $1 00 a ton. Quotable from $20 to $24.

Loose hay in light receipt at the Allegheny Diamond, in fact not enough to make a market. What was there was wet and sold for damaged hay from $10 to $24 a ton.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	42@45c	Medium fleece	40@43c
Tub-washed	42@45c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	@46c	Pulled wools	28@30c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—Trade to-day, generally, has ruled quite active. Many heavy dealers in groceries, provisions, oil, &c., have, since the recent rise in our rivers, been constantly in receipt of telegrams, which will enable them to fill many large orders to go by boat to the lower ports. This in itself looks encouraging, to say the least, and that a better feeling of confidence is exhibiting itself in a tangible shape.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	47	Flour, bbls	350
Butter pkgs	37	Potatoes, bush	1,458
Bacon, tcs	63		

The receipts of flour by the various lines of railroad continue light, with the demand in excess of the supply. Within the past few days we learn that several State millers have shown themselves on this market with some very fine samples of wheat flour, but dealers here claim that the price asked was more than they were disposed to pay. The millers were doubtless attracted here by the liberal prices paid and the scarcity of the stock in first hands, and now that they have come and brought with them fine samples of flour, there should be sufficient case for dealers to say they are unable to get the goods. Buckwheat flour, both old and new, continues in fair supply; but as it is rather early in the season, the demand is not very heavy. Prices continue to rule very firm, and we can quote as follows:

State amber wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 50
Buckwheat flour, ₰ 100 lbs	5 00@5 50

Dealers in grain of different kinds report to-day a better trade as will be seen from the transactions below. Oats remain active, and the light stock on hand dealers were retailing in wagon lots, in sacks, at very fair figures. Corn seemed a little weaker today, not that the stock in the Elevator is by any means large, but, instead, the inquiry was light. Wheat is not very active as may also be said of rye and barley. The arrivals of grain in New York city, yesterday, the 22d, was the largest ever known there in one day, being 400,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000 bushels of corn, and upwards of 150,000 bushels of oats. As a consequence oats and wheat each declined 1c ₰ bushel, and oats declined 1@2c ₰ bushel. Relative to barley our home dealers are well enough posted as to the amount of the stock in this city, but for their information we have compiled the following figures which will show them where the greatest portion of the barley is located and the number of bushels:

Toronto	Bushels. 125,000
Hamilton	55,000
Barrie, Newcastle, Brodie and Port Credit	90,000
Frenchman's Bay, Whitby, Oshawa, Newcastle and Darlington	110,000
Port Hope, Coburg, Colborne, Grafton, Brighton	108,000
Stony Creek, Grimsby, Beamsville, St. Catherines	65,000
Dover, Ryerse, Stanley, Chatham, Roundhead	60,000
Ports between Brighton and Kingston	50,000
On Grand Trunk Railway, west of Toronto	100,000
On Great Western Railway, west of Hamilton	110,000
Stock in Oswego on the 18th inst	270,000
Receipts in Oswego on the 18th inst	277,898

To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain in this city:

2 cars sample barley, in elevator.....$1 35
2 cars No. 2 barley, in elevator..... 1 37
1 car sample barley, in elevator..... 1 37
1 car No. 2 barley, in elevator..... 1 39
1 car No. 3 barley, in sacks..... 1 33
2 cars white oats, in elevator..... 48
2 cars white oats, in sacks, on platform..... 43
1 car mixed oats, in elevator..... 46
1 car white oats, in sacks..... 47
1 car car corn, on track..... 65
3 cars car corn..... 64
1 car white shelled corn, on track..... 67

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	876	Corn, sacks	1,880
Barley, bush	1,033	Rye, sacks	1,190
Wheat, sacks	2,040		

The grocery trade ruled very firm to-day, a number of the leading houses being kept busy throughout the entire day filling orders. Coffees, green, 25c looking upward in New York city, advices received from there to-day stating that they had advanced ¼c ₰ lb, but this advance has, as yet, had no effect upon our home market, though we feel confident that the advance will be maintained East, if we are to judge from the tenor of our dispatches received to-day. Buyers contemplating purchasing soon should act promptly by laying in their stock before the advance comes here.

Sugars remain quiet, while a fair business is being reported in teas. At the following quotations orders can be filled if sent either by mail or telegraph:

Sugars—Crushed, 11¾c; granulated, 11¼c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¾c; A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; circle C, 10c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C in ₰ bbls, 9¾c; Franklin C, 9½c; yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Sons C, 9¾c; other grades, 9@8c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ₰ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₰ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₰ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₰ lb; Java, 30c ₰ lb. Roasted—Rio, common to ₰ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb packages, 30c ₰ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb packages, 35c ₰ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₰ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₰ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₰ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 10 ₰ lb; Oolong, 55c@80c ₰ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₰ lb; Souchongs, 35@80c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Cuban, 40@50c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¼c; Carolina, 9½.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 3c ₰ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¼c ₰ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₰ lb; stearine, 14c ₰ lb; mould, 12@12½c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have nothing of importance to note in regard to this article; prices are the same as the day previous, and buyers seem indifferent about operating at this time. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal quotations.

CRUDE.

The asking rates here are 8¾@4c. We heard of no sales. The following transactions were reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls, Mutual Union pipe.....$1 05
5,000 bbls, Fairview pipe..... 1 02½
2,000 bbls, Fairview pipe..... 1 02¾

For prices at various points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have to report a quiet market. Prices are unchanged, with sales at the works at 18@18½c as per delivery. Philadelphia quiet; spot 16c; futures 15¾@15¾c; New York, spot 16c; buyers of October 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market not so firm; city make offered at $2 30.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market on upper road is quiet, but firm. At Parker's the market opened firm, but closed heavy. The home refined market was 7¾c in bulk and 10¾c in bbls. Sales and resales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 40	
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 43	
200 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42¾	
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42¾	
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42¾	
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45	
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45	
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45	
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 02¾	
5,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 03	
300 bbls, Parker's, Union and M. pipe	1 05	

NEW YORK, October 23.—Closing 22—Petroleum—Crude in bulk; quiet and prices a trifle lower; 5,000 bbls spot, and 60,000 bbls for delivery in October; 15c@15¼c spot, and 15c for balance of the month; 15¼@15½c November; 15c December; cases, 21c; naphtha, 9¼c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and holders firm; refined held at 18½c; July-October, and 15¾c for November.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 22.—Market quiet and prices unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 10a $1 15.

TIDIOUTE, October 23.—Market dull and weaker; no sales; $1 90 asked.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Market not opened; spot weaker and offering at $1 40 sec, without buyers.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 00@1 05.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market quiet; 5,000 bbls spot, cash, 16c; cases, 20c; futures, 15¾@c; December, 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—The market to-day was quiet but firm. Sales:

700 bbls upper road, spot	$1 40
600 bbls upper road, spot	1 42¾
2,700 bbls upper road, spot	1 45
2,000 bbls Fairview, Parker's	1 02¾
5,000 bbls Fairview, Parker's	1 03
1,000 bbls Union	1 05

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market unchanged at $1 25 to $1 30; few small sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 23.—Market quiet and a little firmer to-day than at the close of yesterday; prices about the same. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 40@$1 45.

TIDIOUTE, October 23.—Market quiet, dull, and weaker, offering at about $1 20.

FRANKLIN, October 23.—Market dull at $1 00@1 05.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market: quiet; 5,000 bbls spot, cash, 15¾c; cases, 20c; futures, 15¾@c; December, 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—The market to-day was quiet but firm. Sales:

700 bbls upper road, spot	$1 40
600 bbls upper road, spot	1 42¾
2,700 bbls upper road, spot	1 45
2,000 bbls Fairview, Parker's	1 02¾
5,000 bbls Fairview, Parker's	1 03
1,000 bbls Union	1 05

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market unchanged at $1 25 to $1 30; few small sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 23.—Market quiet and a little firmer to-day than at the close of yesterday; prices about the same. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 40@$1 45.

TIDIOUTE, October 23.—Market dull and weaker; no sales; $1 90 asked.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Market not opened; spot weaker and offering at $1 40 sec, without buyers.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 00@1 05.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market: quiet; 5,000 bbls spot, cash, 15¾c; cases, 20c; futures, 15¾@c; December, 15¾c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Magne cal	₰	80	@1 00
Acetic	₰	16	@ 20	Carb	₰	35	@ 40
Citric	₰	1 85	@1 60	Manna S F	₰		@ 60
Oxalic	₰	25	@ 30	Morph sul	₰	5 80	@6 10
Sulphuric	₰		@ 5	Nutm No 1	₰		@ 1 50
Tartaric	₰	58	@ 60	Oil			
Alcohol, gall		1 85	@ 1 95	Bergamot	₰	6 60	@6 80
Aloes.				Castor	₰	2	@ 2
Cape	₰		@ 20	Cinnamon	₰		@ 2 70
Soccot	₰		@ 75	Cloves	₰	3 40	@3 60
Am Carb	₰	25	@ 30	*Oil.*			
Aqua	₰	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	1 00	@2 50
Amonia	₰	60	@ 90	Lemon	₰		@ 2 75
Ashes				Linseed	gall	1 02	@1 05
Soda	₰	5	@ 6	Neats F	gall	1 40	@1 50
Bal. Copa	₰	80	@ 1 00	Olive	gall	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rhm	gal	2 25	@2 50	Quarts	doz	2 25	@3 00
Bark.				pints	doz	1 25	@1 50
Cassia	₰	38	@ 40	Origan	₰	2 50	@3 00
Cinch Red	₰	1 38	@1 50	Pepper't	₰	4 50	@4 75
" Pale	₰	80	@1 00	Rosemary	₰	1 00	@1 50
" Com	₰	38	@ 48	Sassafras	₰	75	@ 90
Black Leaf.				Sperm	gall	2 40	@2 50
American	₰	5	@ 6	Tanners	gall	68	@ 73
Kasf ind	₰	11	@ 12	Whale, gal		88	@ 90
German	₰	7	@ 9	Winter's	₰	90	@1 00
Blue Mass	₰		@ 60	Opium	₰	6 50	@6 75
Blue Vit	₰	15	@ 15½	P'l Paris	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax ref	₰	21	@ 23	*Potass.*			
Brims roll	₰	4½	@ 5½	Bichrom	₰		@ 27
Flor Sul	₰	5	@ 6	Chlorate	₰	47	@ 50
Calomel A	₰		1 70	Iodide	₰	6 25	@6 50
Eng Ish	₰		2 40	Nitre	₰	14½	@ 15
Camp ref	₰	33	@ 38	Quin sulp	oz	2 75	@2 85
Canthar's	₰		@ 1 13	Rochl	₰	5 75	@6 85
Cinam. Ger	₰		@ 60	*Root.*			
Roman	₰		@ 67	Gentian	₰		@ 18
Chloro'm	₰	1 25	@1 35	Ginger J L	₰		@ 18
Cloves	₰		@ 42	Jamca	₰		@ 33
Cochineal	₰	85	@ 90	Ipecac	₰		@1 90
Con lye, case	₰	7 75	@8 00	Jalap pow	₰		@ 90
Copperas	₰	3	@ 5	Liquorice	₰		@ 18
Cream Tar	₰	47	@ 50	Rhub E I	₰	1 25	@1 50
Cubebs	₰	75	@ 80	Sars Hon	₰		@1 00
Cudbear	₰	25	@ 35	Senega	₰		@1 20
Epsom Salts	₰	10	@ 12	Valerian	₰		@ 50
Ex Nit spt	₰	40	@ 44	*Sal.* Germ	₰	25	@ 26
Gum Ar	₰	60	@ 65	Sal Ammo	₰	16	@ 18
Shellac	₰	11	@ 11½	Epsom	₰	3	@ 5
Extr Logw	₰	11	@ 12	Soda	₰	5	@ 6
Italian	₰		@ 23	*Seed.*			
Sicily	₰	22	@ 25	Canary	₰	6½	@ 7
Fustic	₰	3	@ 4	Hemp	₰	5	@ 6
Galls Alep	₰	28	@ 32	Cardamn	₰	2 75	@3 00
Gum.				Mustard	₰	12	@ 15
Arabic sts	₰	30	@ 40	Sunflower	₰		@ 3
" White	₰	50	@ 60	Sour E In	₰		@ 22
Myrrh Th	₰		@ 35	*Spirits.*			
Sinaiac	₰	65	@ 75	Bi Carb	₰	7½	@8
Tragacanth	₰	1 00	@1 25	Soap Carb	₰	12½	@13
Flake	₰	1 00	@1 10	Chl'd Lm	₰	12½	@13
Hoffm's A	₰		@1 45	Sugar L'd	₰	22	@ 24
Indigo Ma	₰	1 35	@1 50	Sulphuric	₰	4	@ 6
Japan Pt	₰	1 30	@1 40	*Varnish.*			
Iodine res	₰	6 00	@6 25	Copal	gall	1 50	@2 00
Junip Ber	₰		@ 9	Japan	gall	80	@1 20
Lycopod	₰	2	@ 3	Damar	gall	1 00	@1 10
Madder	₰	18	@ 20	Ven Red	₰	2½	@3

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week, ending to-day, have been fair both of through stock for the Eastern markets and cattle intended for sale here. The quality of the through stock is not the same as is usually here from Chicago, from which point most of the through cattle comes. They are of a fair grade and the best that is here this week. The way cattle coming as they do from all points of the west, are some weeks good, others bad, and this week we are compelled to say that the stock on sale is below the usual standard of offerings generally. The full attendance of buyers this week is fair, though not so large as has been heretofore. There are, however, enough of them here to take all the stock offering. were they disposed to take hold. This they are not doing, and to this may be attributed the rather slow and at prices a shade lower than last week. Reports from all the leading markets, East and West speak of an unsatisfactory state of trade, and the influence of such reports is felt here. Thus far the market has ruled very slow and in all probability will continue so for the balance of the week. Sellers report it up hill work to dispose of the common grades of cattle, not because the run of such is heavy but as buyers are few and the cattle all inferior, and money matters tight, there is no demand for them. Good cattle as above noted are in light supply, and sell readily at figures about the same as last week. Were it not for the bad state of trade all around holders would not be offering them so freely, advancing the price on the best grades, but to this time they have not, and judging by the feeling at the yards to-day, they will not be able to do so. Buyers show very little spirit this week, and some of them declare they do not care whether they buy or not. Others say that last week trade was very bad and it was thought the bottom had been reached and matters would take a turn for the better, but thus far trade shows no improvement, and the feeling is that prices at which the different grades and kinds sell:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 90; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 65; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 40; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $4 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 00 to $4 50; common, $3 25 to $3 75; bulls $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week so far, have been heavy, and in quality are principally the medium and lower grades. Very few strictly prime hogs are offering the last few days, and on this account we have to note more firmness in the market, though the market is considered bad for all. The recent bad wet weather has operated unfavorably for the trade, as when it is cold and dry, buyers have purchased largely, but owing to the heavy supply they took their own time for it, bearing down the market, and making trade draggy and slow. Yesterday the offerings were not quite so heavy, and a better feeling was exhibited, which in the afternoon was a shade better, and the outlook more encouraging. On the whole, trade has been bad for a week, and the prospect is more encouraging at present than for the last ten days. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $4 70 to $4 75; prime Philadelphia, $4 50 to $4 65; prime Yorkers, Philadelphia, $4 40 to $4 50; prime Yorkers, Baltimore, $4 40 to 4 50; light pigs, 100 lbs weight, $4 85 to $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been a heavy one, and no doubt was caused by the quiet state of the market last week being telegraphed all over the West. In point of quality the offerings were generally the medium and common grades. Trade has ruled slow and dull at prices from one to one and a half lower than last week, then prime 100 lbs sheep, fine wool, were quotable at $5 50, now not over $5 00. At this writing there is considerable stock in the pens unsold, and it looks as if some of it will be left over to be shipped out in first hands. Following are the prices:

Extra 100 lbs sheep, fine wool, $5 00; extra 95 lbs sheep, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90; extra 90 lbs sheep, fine wool, $4 50 to $4 65; prime to fair sheep, fine wool, $4 25; fair 80 lbs sheep, fine wool, $4 00 to 4 25.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	22,100	$3 00@5 25	17	18,850	$4 00
18	19,600	4 00@5	18	18,700	4 00
19	19,210	4 00@5	19	1,980	4 00
20	2,000	4 25@4 50	18	16,250	4 00
3	2,710	3 50@4	4	3,410	3 25
4	3,610	3 50@4	4	3,670	3 25
4	4,400	3 25@4	4	3,740	3 25
4	3,210	3 25@4	4	3,620	3 25
2	2,000	3 25@4	2	1,920	3 25
20	2,070	3 00@4	20	20,000	4 00
19	20,220	3 87½@5	19	18,950	4 25
19	19,370	4 00@5	19	18,900	4 25
4	4,670	4 00@5	4	1,980	3 00
19	15,310	4 00@5	19	15,000	4 00
2	2,120	4 00@5	2	19,700	4 50
20	20,020	4 00@5	20	19,700	4 50
14	13,830	4 00@5	14	8,760	3 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	20,700	$5 75	1	1,200	$4 00
18	23,410	5 12	20	18,800	3 80
4	4,060	5 25	5	1,450	3 87
21	2,800	5 37	16	19,910	5 25
20	20,000	5 25	20	19,400	5 25
4	6,370	5 25	6	5,840	5 00
18	19,660	4 15	18	17,900	4 85
4	1,190	3 80	18	21,090	4 85
21	21,500	5 00	21	20,900	4 75
4	4,670	4 00	3	1,980	3 00
18	15,310	4 00	18	15,000	4 00
2	2,120	4 00	16	19,700	4 50
20	20,020	4 00	20	19,700	4 50
14	13,830	4 00	14	8,760	3 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

17	19,660	$4 75	18	21,110	$4 25
20	20,000	4 75	16	15,200	4 25
12	13,560	4 00	34	42,290	4 37
19	1,610	3 37	20	17,440	3 50
18	19,740	4 10	16	20,350	5 00
18		4 50	18	20,350	5 00
18	20,300	4 50	18	17,900	5 50
18	17,900	4 00	18	21,090	4 85
18	18,900	4 30	18	20,310	5 30
18	20,100	4 37½	18	17,900	4 00
18	22,750	4 50	18	17,900	4 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	3,800	$4 50@4 60	19	3,840	$4 55
19	3,800	4 50@4 60	19	3,840

CITY MATTERS.

Alleged Counterfeiter in Prison.

Sheriff Reynolds, of Potter county, arrived in the city yesterday having in custody John Feit, who was recently arrested on a charge of having passed a counterfeit fifty dollar note on Caspar Hoffmaster, of Keating township, Potter county. The note is said to be a very good imitation. He was lodged in jail for trial.

The Evergreen Narrow Gauge Railroad.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to take part in an excursion from Millvale borough to Evergreen, on Monday next. The occasion is the opening of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Narrow Gauge Railroad. Messrs. Matthew Cridge, C. F. Klopfer, and J. B. Heimbuecher compose the invitation committee.

Leg Broken.

A few days since our friend James McSwiggen residing in the Sixth ward met with a severe accident and narrow escape from death on Third avenue near Market street. While engaged in hitching up a pair of horses another team collided with them and a horse fell upon Mr. Swiggen. One leg was caught under the tongue of the wagon and his leg was broken at the ankle. He was fortunate in escaping with his life. Mr. Foster is attending the patient and he is doing well.

Metal Explosion at a Mill.

About eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 157, Twenty-fourth ward, which was caused by the explosion or bursting of a ball or hot metal. The fire department promptly responded, and in the absence of Engineer Brown and Hamill, Messrs. Wilson and McGinley, of the Fire Commission, acted. The damage, owing to the prompt response of the firemen and the ready aid of the mill men, was insignificant. A portion of the metal shot up and struck the roof of the building, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The Next Grand Jury.

Following are the names of the Grand Jurors summoned to serve at the next term of the Criminal Court, beginning on the fourth Monday of December:

Morris Morgenstern, merchant, Second ward, Pittsburgh; J. C. Reed, farmer, Ross township; Henry Wagner, shoemaker, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John Kenney, agent, Union borough; Robert Crawford, iron manufacturer, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Gray, miner, Union township; J. M. Anderson, carpenter, Wilkins township; Edward Sullivan, gentleman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Lawrence Hoffman, gentleman, St. Clair borough; Philip Buscher, baker, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Akin, carpenter, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; John T. Neel, gentleman, Mifflin township; Martin Dowling, Sr., gentleman, Braddock borough; Ernest Anreng, laborer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; William Hoills, clerk, East Birmingham; H. B. Miller, livery man, Birmingham borough; Cornelius Mingan, puddler, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; John A. Warden, oil merchant, Sewickley borough; James Campbell, carpenter, Third ware, Allegheny; Richard McKown, farmer, Moon township; John M. Crawford, gentleman, Third ward, Allegheny; Thos. Grogan, moulder, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; J. B. Gleim, farmer, Scott township; Robert Breety, farmer, Mifflin township.

Survey Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fleming in the chair.

A discussion occurred on the question of grade of Bedford avenue from Kirkpatrick to Somers street, and a number of interested parties were heard on the subject. Action was finally postponed until Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Seely the matter of the grade of Wylie avenue was brought up, and it was decided that the committee meet at the corner of Kirkpatrick street and Wylie avenue, on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock to inspect both Wylie and Bedford avenues.

Mr. Fetterman presented a petition for change of line of Millvale avenue, Twentieth ward, from Center avenue to Pennsylvania railroad, making the dividing line of property the center line of the avenue.

On motion the request of petitioner was granted.

The same gentleman also presented a petition from citizens of the Twenty-seventh ward for the location of a street from the Mount Oliver Incline Plane towards Brownsville avenue, to ajoint at or near the corner of Fourth street, in McLain and Maple's plan, on one end and Prospect street, in Bishop Domenec's plan, on the other.

The engineer was ordered to survey and report a plan.

On motion of Mr. Seely it was ordered that a sub-committee be appointed to consider the change of grade on Deveiling's avenue, in Allegheny. Messrs. Durfing and Maple were appointed the committee.

On motion Messrs. Brown, Aikins and Maple were appointed a sub-committee to ascertain and report a route for Thirty-third street, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Adjourned.

NO. 101

Parade tis Evening In Costume.

Our readers have no doubt heard of the Mystic Order, No. 101, recently established here, being after the style of the Sons of Malta. The order of young men generally, and has within the few weeks of its existence, been very successful in increasing its roll of membership. This evening the members will meet at the Lodge room, third story of the Garrick house, and march through the principal streets. The costume to be worn is reported to be as follows: Black dress suit, silk dress hat, white silk apron with green border and in the centre the mystic number 101 in green. In addition to this, each member will wear a white silk mask, comprising head piece and beaver. The procession will move at half-past seven precisely, headed by the full Great Western Band, over the following route: Starting at Wood street they pass up Sixth avenue to Smithfield street; down to the Monongahela wharf; out Water street; Carson to Thirteenth via Neville street; across Birmingham bridge and to Second avenue; thence via Grant, Diamond and Market streets to Sixth; along Duquesne way to Seventh street, and thence to headquarters, Wood street.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Penn-

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending October 23, 1873, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 313 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

143,492—Apparatus for separating Ores and other substances: Edmund Bamford, Reading. Application filed September 23, 1873.

143,480—Axle for vehicles: Theodore F. Coleman, Allegheny city. Application filed May 26, 1873.

143,517—Railroad ticket holder; James C. Maloy, Johnstown. Application filed September 12, 1873.

REISSUE.

5,599—Envelope; Richard K. Kuhn and Thomas O. Atkinson. Patent No. 126,519 dated February 11, 1873. Application filed September 24, 1873.

OHIO.

Harrow—D. B. Maze, West Buffalo.

Carburetor—W. H. McMillen, Cincinnati.

Device for Retaining Fillings in Teeth—E. Osmond, Cincinnati.

Fire Heating Furnace—J. G. Rogers, Williamsburg.

Wheel for Wheelbarrows—W. E. Jacobs, Columbus.

Saw Set—T. E. Grimes, Fremont.

Machine for Cutting Gores in Staves—C. Ruggles, Huron.

Coupling for Vehicles—C. H. Cratar, N. Kingsville.

Blast Furnace—R. H. Andrews, Lancaster.

Middlings Purifier—J. Bandon and J. Wiggins, Jr., Dayton.

Machine for Spooning and Shearing—S. R. Houser, Upper Sandusky.

WEST VIRGINIA.

142,481—Fastening for Bedsteads; James M. Baird, Wheeling. Application filed January 18, 1873.

SYNODICAL.

United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh — Committees — Reports — The Prestley Case—Sermon, Etc.

NEWVILLE, PA., October 21, 1873.

Synod reassembled at two o'clock P. M. Rev. W. R. McKee was elected Assistant Clerk. The following are the two most important committees of Synod:

Bills and Overtures—Revs. W. A. McConnell, J. M. Adair and John Hood, and Messrs. John P. McConnell and Wm. Kidd.

Judicial Committee—Revs. D. W. Carson, F. McBurney and John Morrow and Messrs. A. S. Woodburn and W. S. White.

Mr. George McCague offered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College and the Allegheny Seminary, on account of the impairment of his sense of hearing. The resignation was accepted.

Reports from the various Boards of the Church were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

They were all encouraging with the exception of their financial conditions. That on the Theological Seminary reported an attendance of forty-one students last year, and that the Board had resolved to use printed questions and require written answers in the examinations of the students.

THE PRESTLEY CASE.

The appeal case of Dr. James Prestley was referred to the Judicial Committee. This case was before Synod last year by appeal from the decision of Monongahela Presbytery. This appeal was sustained and an appeal was taken from that Synod's decision to the General Assembly, which was subsequently withdrawn, Dr. Prestley having been received into the communion of the Presbyterian church. The Synod must dispose of the case, hence the reference.

Synod engaged in devotional exercises, under the direction of Rev. J. S. Easton, D. D., which were closed with prayer by Rev. David Blair, of Indiana, Pa. Mr. Blair is now the oldest minister of the United Presbyterian church, having almost completed the 86th year of his age. To all human appearance this will be his last Synod.

At 5 P. M. synod adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, prayer by Rev. W. S. Sloane.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, at an informal meeting of Synod, Rev. R. G. Ferguson, of Mercersburg, preached a substantial gospel sermon from Gen. 3d: 1, "Who hath believed our report?"

Second Day's Proceedings, Forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

Synod met at nine A. M., and after devotional exercises held an interesting conference on the Boards of the Church, Rev. Thomas Balph in the chair. Remarks were made by Revs. Dr. Brown, Dr. Dales, Owens and Sands, members of Synod; and Rev. Gullan Lansing, D. D., of the foreign mission in Egypt. Dr. Lansing stated in the course of his speech that there was a university in Africa, back from Liberia, where the Mohadan Koran and the Christian Bible were both taught. And that in receiving members into the Mission Church in Egypt, the Sessions asked the applicants the following questions:

1. What do you know about Christ?
2. What is your religious experience?
3. What will you do?
4. What will you give?

A record of their answers was taken.

REPORT IN THE PRESTLEY CASE.

The Judicial Committee made the following report in the Dr. Prestley case:

With reference to the case of Dr. James Prestley, brought before this Synod at its last meeting, by appeal from the Presbytery of Monongahela, your committee submit the following:

The state of this case we understand to be this. Dr. Prestley was under sentence of excommunication by the Presbytery of Monongahela. This sentence was, on his own petition, by the vote of a majority of that Presbytery, removed. From this action an appeal was taken by members of that Presbytery, which came before this Synod at its last meeting and was sustained. In sustaining the appeal, Synod reversed the decision of Presbytery removing the sentence of excommunication from Dr. Prestley. The effect of this decision of Synod is to leave the matter as it was before any action, excommunication by the presbytery under sentence of excommunication in the case by this Synod. All further proceedings by an appeal to the General Assembly were arrested at the time it has not been prosecuted to that Assembly. This appeal Prestley has connected with it, and it is understood Dr. Prestley is understood to have connected himself with another branch of the church, no further action is for the present deemed necessary by this Synod.

By order of Committee,

D. W. CARSON, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

Adjourned till 2 P. M., Rev. Mr. Beattie, of the Presbyterian synod of Pittsburgh, leading in prayer.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Argument on the Bond of Friendship—Sharp Talk Against the Claimant.

The Clark-McCully Bond of Friendship case was again before the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, yesterday, and an interesting and somewhat exciting argument was had on the testimony as submitted.

Mr. Acheson, counsel for Mr. Clark, who claims $8,000, indicated the line of argument he intended to pursue, and cited various precedents to which he would call the attention of the Register.

ARGUMENT OF ROBERT WOODS, ESQ.

Mr. Woods for contestants then opened, remarking that to say the least this was a singular case. While McCully was not a singular man. Some might think it a singular thing, that Mr. McCully would plant an orchard of fifty acres and sell the fruit in market, but in this case the singularity consist in the man who sees anything eccentric in the operation. Mr. McCully had a great affection for young Irishmen, and, knowing how hard it was for himself to start in life, was in the habit of indorsing for his young countrymen, but he didn't want to pay their notes. There was nothing occen'ric in all this.

Mr. Clark speaks of eating one dinner at Mr. McCully's house, and taking a drink of whisky. Now, does not this argue more eccentricity on the part of Clark to endeavor to establish the fact of a strong friendship between them. It is preposterous to call that thing a will (holding up the paper). To attribute such nonsense to a lawyer of Mr. Cowan's ability! Mr. Cowan would have written sense, for he is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and dont get drunk. The paper, as represented, is a curiosity. I won't say fraud at present, no matter what I think. Mr. Cowan would have spelled, and have used correct phrases." It is a bond, not a will. No sane lawyer would ever write such a paper unless instructed so to do.

Again, is it not strange that Clark, who left Ireland in 1850, an entire stranger to the land, and even from the same part of the old sod, who did not attend the same church, and who, by his own admission, never did one favor for McCully, and didn't even pay back that drink of whisky, which is considerable among Irishmen, should be preferred before Charles Lockhart and Major Frew, who worked early and late to help McCully make this money. His own testimony shows that there never was any considerable degree of intimacy between them. They never slept together, never visited together; but as soon as McCully dies, Clark, in order to show their life-long friendship, rushes to Greensburg to get Mr. Cowan to put this lie on paper—for it is a lie.

THE PAPER A LIE.

Mr. Cowan never wrote this paper for such a purpose as Clark alleges. Why don't he bring Mr. Cowan here to testify? He dare not do it. Why was he so frightened when he lost that paper. If the getting thereof was honest it could have been easily restored. Any magistrate in the city could for a trifle have produced a similar document. If it was for the payment of notes indorsed, why couldn't McCully correct business man, have so expressed it? It will not do to say that McCully feared to do this thing openly; cowardice was the last thing in Mr. McCully's composition. He never feared to do anything openly. Old Sammy McClurkan, a warm hearted Irishman, is brought into requisition by Clark to sustain his case. Mr. Woods is like most Irishmen, a warm, impulsive friend or a bitter enemy. He has got Mr. McCully into trouble, and he, true to his Irish instincts, wished to help him out at Mr. McCully's coffin, and in his testimony was blinded by his feelings.

FRAUD INTIMATED.

Mr. Woods then explained the bond in question, and showed that the paper was nothing more than a lacing paper, and that by placing it over McCully's signature, the transparency of the paper was such that any man with steady nerves could produce a fac simile of the signature. His idea was that McCully had tried his pen on waste paper before signing his name, and some one had in the manner, indicated finished it. He showed how this could be done by placing the paper on glass and exposing it to the light. In conclusion he contended that Clark had drawn the downstrokes too light, and afterward retraced them.

To my mind this is the most singular thing that Mr. McCully ever did, admitting for argument that he had left the paper in which it is alleged it was done was the 17th day of April, 1873, the day on which exceptions were filed to the taking of McCully's homestead. McCully was terribly distressed. It seemed to be the one object of his life to preserve it. How he found time on that day to confer with Clark upon a matter so momentous passes my comprehension.

"A BOND OF INFAMY."

Mr. Woods here exhibited a signature made by McCully on that day, and pointed out the difference between the two. Said he, those two were never written by the same hand. Why, it was a bond of infamy.

Mr. Slagle moved from an injunction against certain execution of Mrs. A. Wood et al., assignee of S. R. McClean & Co., of this city, bankrupts, an order was made for the examination of certain witnesses before Register Harper on the 29th inst.

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Sherrett vs. Howarth; Venango. Continued.

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46. Gumbert vs. Mitchell.
48. Carrier vs. Real Estate Savings Bank.
49. Same vs. Same.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

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The trial list already published will be subject to call to-day.

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Johanna Williams, alias Lizzie Gilford, was placed on trial for the larceny of $150 from the person of a "friend" who had been in her company at a picnic last summer. On trial.

Lost Boy.

Thomas Reilly a child four years of age wandered from his home on Monday last, and has not yet been found by his relatives. His aunt Margaret Reilly resides at No. 1,097 Penn avenue, will be thankful for information regarding the little fellow. Word may also be left at the Mayors' office.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SOLOMON HAYNES was yesterday committed to jail to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred by Daniel Stein.

ANTHONY WIEDMAN, Esq., formerly of this city, is at present on a visit here. Mr. Wiedman talks of again locating in Pittsburgh.

D. I. K. RINK charged with larceny had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and in default of $500 bail was committed to jail for trial.

A DOUBLE track has been laid through Gallitzin tunnel, the enlarged tunnel arched throughout, and the men employed thereon discharged.

GERARHART SHUPP has been held to answer for the larceny of some carpenter tools from the shop of W. A. Fisher, corner of Hiland avenue and Station street, East End.

MR. MCELHANNING, cutter for Mr. James Gallagher, on Sixth street, has been confined to her house for a few days past, but will be able to attend to his duties within a few days.

ON Sabbath next the corner stone of the Mt. Washington Catholic church, in the new pumping engine house, Boston, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishop Domenec officiating. The ancient order of Hibernians will take part.

IN THE window of Young's picture store in Smithfield street is exhibited an elegant portrait of Sami. Baer, the well known clothier of Liberty street and Seventh avenue. It is the work of Raphael Strauss, of Cincinnati.

THE high water in the Allegheny river has not yet caused a suspension of work on the new pumping works at Negley's Run. Engineer Lowry will "strain a point" to get the stone work above high water mark this fall.

THE Survey Committee of Allegheny city met last evening when the report of the engineer on the extension of Beaver avenue was received. Parties interested, for and against, were heard and the report adopted. Similar action was taken as to Charlas street.

JOHN ALLEN, charged with victimizing Messrs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co., hardware merchants, and others, some time since, has been arrested and brought on for trial. The accused some time since bought goods on credit under false pretenses, sold them in bulk and skipped.

JAMES GRAHAM was yesterday held to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by George Logan, a coal miner employed at Willow Grove, on the Pan Handle Railroad, who alleges that Graham knocked him over an embankment, causing him to tumble down about twenty-five feet, in which he had his wrist dislocated.

PENNSYLVANIA BAPTISTS.

Anniversary of State Associations.

The annual gatherings of ministers and delegates of the Baptist Church in this State have just been concluded at Williamsport. The attendance was large, the reports encouraging and the various sessions marked by much interest.

BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The present was the forty-sixth anniversary of this society. It met on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. The first exercises consisted of Scripture reading by Rev. David Spencer, of Philadelphia, prayer by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and the annual sermon, by appointment, delivered by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny. Rev. Mr. Woodburn took for his text the closing verse of Rom. viii.: "If God be for us, who can be against us?" He divided his matter into three groups, answering to the questions, *Whyt Hoof* and *Whatt*. Under his first head he delineated the character of God as itself the source of Christianity; applied his theme to the much discussed fallacy of a second conversion, and claimed both seventh and eighth of fifteen Vice Presidents; S. C. Davis, Esq., Treasurer, and Rev. Levi J. Beck, Secretary. The report showed that some forty-five missionaries are at present employed, and upwards of $6,000 expended in the State in evangelistic work. The usual committees were appointed, and routine work transacted. At night a rousing missionary meeting was held, and various animated addresses descriptive of missionary work, given by Mr. Thomson, of New Brighton, and numerous other brethren.

BAPTIST MINISTER'S UNION.

This organization, composed of all the ministers of of the denomination, met on Monday morning, and after religious exercises, proceeded to election of officers for the year by ballot, with the following result. President, Prof Robert Lowry, of Lewisburg University; Vice Presidents, Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Pittsburgh, and Rev. E. W. Bliss, D. D., Pittston; Secretary, Rev. G. Frear, D. D., Norristown, Treasurer, E. A. Stone, of Erie, then read an essay on "The influence of other denominations on the Baptist denomination." It was discussed briefly by Prof. Weston, of Crozer Seminary, Dr. Benson and Wayland, of Philadelphia, Dr. Dickinson, of Scranton, and others. Afterwards a sermon was delivered by appointment, by Rev. W. F. Bellings, of Scranton, on the Christian charge to Timothy. It was an earnest discourse, and breathed a spirit of love. Next year the appointee for sermon, is Rev. Dr. Pearson, of this city.

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Deacon Hoskisson, formerly of Pittsburgh, now of Philadelphia, called this body to order, and the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Spratt, read a deeply interesting report. Some thirty-seven young men are under its fostering care for the ministry. Receipts of the society for the year were about $14,000. The officers of the year were re-appointed, except Rev. C. S. Linson, of Allegheny. In the afternoon addresses were delivered on the subject of Religious Education by Rev. R. Griffith, D. D., Rev. J. M. Norman and Rev. Dr. Pearson. At night Rev. H. L. Wayland entertained and instructed on the Religious Press as an Educator, and Rev. P. S. Henson of the Memorial church, delivered an able sermon on the text, "Through desire a man having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom."

The Sunday School work of the State was put into the hands of a Commission of ten, with power to appoint a special agent, who will devote his whole time to the work. Spirited, organized union and aggression characterize the various societies. The place of the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

On motion of H. B. Scoope, Esq., solicitor for Dame, Smith & Co., creditors, the injunction issued in the case of A. & R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, of Venango county, was dissolved.

An order was made for the final examination before Register Detwiler, of Harrisburg, on the petition of W. J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, for final discharge in bankruptcy.

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GERARHART SHUPP has been held to answer for the larceny of some carpenter tools from the shop of W. A. Fisher, corner of Hiland avenue and Station street, East End.

MR. MCELHANNING, cutter for Mr. James Gallagher, on Sixth street, has been confined to her house for a few days past, but will be able to attend to his duties within a few days.

ON Sabbath next the corner stone of the Mt. Washington Catholic church, in the new pumping engine house, Boston, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishop Domenec officiating. The ancient order of Hibernians will take part.

IN THE window of Young's picture store in Smithfield street is exhibited an elegant portrait of Sami. Baer, the well known clothier of Liberty street and Seventh avenue. It is the work of Raphael Strauss, of Cincinnati.

THE high water in the Allegheny river has not yet caused a suspension of work on the new pumping works at Negley's Run. Engineer Lowry will "strain a point" to get the stone work above high water mark this fall.

THE Survey Committee of Allegheny city met last evening when the report of the engineer on the extension of Beaver avenue was received. Parties interested, for and against, were heard and the report adopted. Similar action was taken as to Charlas street.

JOHN ALLEN, charged with victimizing Messrs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co., hardware merchants, and others, some time since, has been arrested and brought on for trial. The accused some time since bought goods on credit under false pretenses, sold them in bulk and skipped.

JAMES GRAHAM was yesterday held to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by George Logan, a coal miner employed at Willow Grove, on the Pan Handle Railroad, who alleges that Graham knocked him over an embankment, causing him to tumble down about twenty-five feet, in which he had his wrist dislocated.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Another rain storm set in last evening just about the time ladies were making their preprations to attend the performance at Library Hall. Many of them were not stashed by the prospects of dripping umbrellas and muddy crossings, but went in spite of them. The result was, that the hall was pretty well filled, especially the parquette and parquette circle.

The fine English comedy, "The Heir-at-Law," was as completely satisfactory in every respect as any of the plays which Mr. Owens has given us during the week. In the character of "Dr. Pangloss" he has few, if any equals on the stage, infusing into the part a spirit of humor which the audience cannot resist. The support given by the members of the company was uniformly fair. The second comedy, "The Happiest Day of My Life," also proved very enjoyable, Mr. Owens doing the part of "Mr. Gilman" full justice.

To-night, for his benefit, Mr. Owens offers his two masterpieces, "Joshua Butterby," in "The Victims," and "Solon Shingle." Unless the weather prove more unfavorable than it has yet been, Library Hall will be crowded. Seats can be secured during the day at Hasle's music store, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Vats, or Face to Face," a new drama written especially for Mr. John Thompson, was presented for the first time in this city last evening, at the Pittsburgh Opera House, before an audience of moderate proportions. The play is of the modern sensational school, containing many scenes usually described as thrilling, and winding up, of course, with the triumph of virtue over vice, the curtain falling on a tableau picturing this end happily accomplished. Mr. Thompson received the entire approbation of the audience, and received from them a very liberal share of applause. The company gave him good support.

Mr. Thompson will take for his farewell this evening, his engagement closing with the performance to-morrow night. Mr. McCarty, "Vats, or Face to Face," will constitute the bill.

On Monday evening next Mr. Frank Mayo, a